The Columbian.

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COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council was held at the City Hall Thursday evening, all the members being present. Upon motion of Gilmore, and seconded by Holmes, it was resolved to purchase five hundred feet of hose from the Stephen Ballard Rubber Co. at forty-eight cents per foot. The couplings for the same to to be furnished free of charge, the freight also to be prepaid.

The Fire Committee reported that upon investigation they learned that the plugs at the Normal School belonged to the institution, and recommended that one be placed near the office of J. L. Dillon.

The Street Commissioner was authorized to repair the gutter on Centre street near the store of H. J. Clark & Son.

An order was drawn on the Treasurer payable to the Friendship Fire Co for $37.50. being one-fourth of the amount appropriated by Council to them. An order was also drawn in favor of the Rescue Hook and Ladder Co. for $18.75.

Wm. Chrisman, Esq., appeared before the Council and desired them to instruct the solicitor to withdraw his exceptions to the report of the viewers on the widening of West street. Mr. Holmes moved that the solicitor be so instructed. After considerable discussion the motion was lost, it being a tie, and for the further reason that four members must vote for a measure where money is to be expended. The vote was as follows: Aye, Holmes, Gorrey and Peacock; no, Drinker, Rhoades and Kramer; Gilmore not voting.

Upon motion of Holmes and Peacock, the street Commissioner was instructed to recobble the gutter on Second street near the Episcopal church.

The Secretary was ordered to purchase a chair for his use not to exceed five dollars.

On motion of Gorrey and Peacock, the town contracted with W. O. Holmes to put in the sewer ordered by Council on Fifth, West, and Catharine streets at thirty cents per foot.

The following bills were ordered paid with the exception of deducting one car load from the bill of Low Bros. & Co., and also one car load from the bill of Silver Springs Quarry Co:

Bloom Water Co., May to June	$ 84 16
Bloom Water Co., July to Aug	84 17
H. V. White & Co., merchandise	1 30
Elwell & Bittenbender, printings tatement	26 00
Bloom Gas Co., gas March and Apr	7 50
Louis Gross, uniforms for policeman	34 25
E. R. Drinker, former Secretary	30 00
Low Bros. & Co., spawls	133 75
Creasy & Wells, lumber	18 30
W. H. Brooke & Co., stationary	5 00
American Fire Eng. Co., repairs	2 67
Laubach & Brown, labor	5 00
Wesley Knorr, serving tax notice	10 00
Steam Heating Co. for March	29 54
Steam Heating Co,, April and May	16 32
R. H. Ringler, Secretary for July	15 00
Sundray persons, polic service	23 00
M. C. Woodward, town Constable	6 67

On the 16th of July orders to the amount of $221.43 were drawn for labor on the highways. Also one for $40.00 for Wm. Thomas for police service and one for $66.95 to pay costs on the review of Fifth street.

The total amount of orders drawn including those of the 16th were $778.28.

The following building permits were granted:

C. L. Cronin for a double frame dwelling house on Leonard Street. Mrs. Mary Philips repairs to her building on Second Street, Jno. B. Grover a frame house on East Third street. The application for C. M. Chrisman for a building permit to erect a house on West street was laid on the table.

On motion adjourned.

The low rate tickets to Denver have caused a rush to that city. Over 100, 000 people went there this week, and the Denverites have been taxed to their utmost to take care of them Many had arrangements made to side track the cars, and lived on them during the week. It was one of the greatest gatherings of Knights Templar ever witnessed.

The thermometer has been crawling up into the nineties again this week. Tuesday was a hot day in more ways than one.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic convention was called to order in the Court House, Tuesday August 9th, 1892 at eleven o'clock by County Chairman Jno. R. Townsend, who announced that the first proceeding would be the selection of a chairman and other officers of the Convention. W. B. Taylor placed in nomination, C. E. Randall of Catawissa for Chairman, Jno. M. Clark of Bloomsburg for Reading Clerk, Richard McHale of Conyngham and Charles Turner of Orange as Secretaries; these nominations were seconded by Robert Buckingham and upon call of vote were declared the officers of the Convention. The following resolution was adopted,

Resolved: That the privileges of the floor except voting, be extended to the Candidates for nomination."

Upon motion the Chairman appointed the following Committee on resolutions:

J. B. Knittle, Catawissa, Dr. J. R. Montgomery, Hemlock, Richard McHale, South Conyngham.

The Reading clerk then read the instructed vote for delegates and members of Standing Committee as follows:

DELEGATES.

BEAVER—J. H. Robins, Simon Houtz, C. Z Schlicher.
BENTON—C. F. Mann, Chas. Kase, S. M. Gibbons, J. Welliver.
BERWICK E—J. P. Hayman, James Pegg.
BERWICK W—A. M. Shearer, S. C. Beagle.
BLOOM 1ST DIS—W. W. Barratt, Jr., Geo. Knorr.
BLOOM 2ND DIS—H. O. Wert, Geo. Sterling.
BLOOM 3RD DIS—Robt. Buckingham, Chas. Taylor.
BLOOM 4TH DIS—Robt. Hartman, Wesley Knorr.
BRIARCREEK—Gideon Michael, G. W. Hosler.
CATAWISSA—J. B Knittle, Chas. Randall, H. J. Miller, Allen Barndt.
CENTRALIA 1 DIS—Chas. Mulhern, Jno. Tighe.
CENTRALIA 2 DIS—Wm. Hagerty, Jno. Higgins.
CENTRE—Wm. Beck, T. D. Robbins, T. U. Schweppenheiser.
CONYNGHAM N—Phillip Harman, Jno. O'Brien, James McGuire.
CONYNGHAM W—Jno. Heffron, Patrick McNaulty.
CONYNGHAM S—R. E. McHale, Andrew Carnduff.
FISHINGCREEK—M. W. McHenry T. L. Hartman, J. B. McHenry, T. M. Golder.
FRANKLIN—Geo. M. Bucher, D. M. Reeder.
GREENWOOD E—Lee Davis, N.C. Kline.
" W—W. D. Hileman, D. D. Brady.
HEMLOCK—J. R. Montgomery, Chas. L. Hartman.
JACKSON—C. W. Cole, J. Smith.
LOCUST—M. L. Rauch, Chas. Longenberger, F. P. Small, Daniel Morris.
MADISON—Dr. J. E. Shuman, D. N. Williams, J. H. Shultz.
MAIN—J. H. Bauman, W. H. Fisher.
MILLVILLE BORO—J. W. Bogart, J. S. Cole.
MIFFLIN—J. C. Hetler, H. C. Hess, Milton Lahman.
MONTOUR—Elmer Runyon, Henry Lazarus.
MT. PLEASANT—Alf. Crawford, Amos Wanich.
ORANGE—C. W. Turner, Chas. H. Moore.
PINE—D. W. Robbins, Davis Gardner.
ROARINGCREEK—A. E. Lidwiler, D. W. Rarig.
SCOTT E—Jno. N. Englehart, B. F. Rice.
SCOTT W—Geo. Lockard, R. C. Johnston.
SUGARLOAF N—John Diltz, J. H. Vansickle.
SUGARLOAF S—Aaron R. Fritz, Jno. G. Laubach.

STANDING COMMITTEEMEN.

BEAVER—Jessie Rittenhouse.
BENTON—J. G. McHenry.
BERWICK E—A. D. Seely, (J. B. Hayman, sub.)
BERWICK W—W. T. Snyder. (A. N. Shearer, sub.)
BLOOM 1 DIS—J. H. Mercer.
" 2 " —D. R. Coffman.
" 3 " —C. B. Robins.
" 4 " —A. Herbine.
BRIARCREEK—Wm. S. Ash.
CATAWISSA—Jerre Shuman.
CENTRALIA 1 W—Jno. Langdon.
" 2 —Dennis Douney.
CENTRE—A. D. Brader.
CONYNGHAM N—Frank Bergen.
" W—Jno. J. Heffren.
" S—M. J. Burns.
FISHINGCREEK—Louis Beishline.
FRANKLIN—Clark Yost.
GREENWOOD E—R. B. Kline.
" W—Wesley Morris.
HEMLOCK—C. Will Langfield, (Seth Shoemaker, sub.)
JACKSON—B. F. Fritz.
LOCUST—J. W. Snyder.
MADISON—E. F. Welliver.
MAIN—Geo. Breish.
MILLVILLE BORO—Low Lyons.
MIFFLIN—Samuel Snyder.
MONTOUR—David Mouser.
MT. PLEASANT—F. P. Davis.
ORANGE—J. G. Knorr.
PINE—T. B. Cotner.
ROARINGCREEK—D. W. Rarig.
SCOTT E—F. W. Redeker.
" W—C. B. Ent.
SUGARLOAF N—J. W. Perry.
" S—D. H. Steadman.

At 12:30 Convention adjourned to two o'clock. When the Convention was re-called, the Court room was filled, all standing room being taken. The Reading clerk called roll of Delegates who responded to their respective names. Daniel McHenry of Fishingcreek offered substitution in place of T. D. McHenry, which was accepted.

Committee on resolutions through their chairman, J. B. Knittle, then reported resolutions as follows;

Resolved: That the Democracy of Columbia county in Convention assembled, hereby heartily endorse the platform adopted by our National Convention lately assembled at Chicago and our standard bearers there nominated.

That we are highly gratified at the prospects of again electing that honest and fearless statesman, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States.

That we hereby endorse the course of Hon. S. P. Wolverton in the National House of Representatives.

Resolved: That we heartily sympathize with organized labor in its legitimate efforts, whether on the farm, in the workshop, mills or mines, and we deeply deplore the recent events which occurred at Homestead, and we emphatically condemn the employment of Pinkerton thugs within the border of our State and we hereby instruct the Legislative nominees of this Convention to use all honorable means to secure the passage of a law that will prevent their employment or service within this Commonwealth.

Jno R. Townsend, County Chairman, offered a resolution which had been adopted at the late meeting of the Standing Committee as follows;

Resolved: That we recommend a revision of the rules in regard to the representation of districts of the Democratic party of Columbia county to meet the requirements of the increased number of election districts.

Pertinent to this resolution of the Standing Committee Mr. Buckingham moved that the representation of delegates to the Convention be so increased that the Maximum be 100 instead of 85 as present.

J. B. Knittle, of Catawissa, who was on the committee to compile the rules of nominations, said he thought a committee should be appointed to revise the rules, and do away with the system of minority representation. After still further discussion a vote was taken and the motion prevailed, fixing the maximum representation at 100.

The Reading clerk then read the instructed vote for Congress which was as follows;

S. P. Wolverton, 85.

Mr. Wolverton having received all the Convention votes he was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Hon. J. B. Knittle offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Hon. S P. Wolverton has received the full Convention vote of Columbia county for the nomination for Congress in the 17th District; be it *Resolved* by the said Convention that the said S. P. Wolverton be authorized to select his own Conferees, they to have the power to substitute, and that said Conferees be hereby instructed to vote for said Hon. S. P. Wolverton for the nomination for Congress in said 17th District.

The Reading clerk then read the instructed vote for Representatives as follows:

E. M. Tewksbury, 85.
A. L. Fritz, 41½.
Guy Jacoby, 31½.
R. G. F. Kshinka, 9.
C. M Blaker, 2.

Mr. Tewksbury having received the entire Convention vote was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Mr. Daniel McHenry made motion that Mr. Buckalew be called upon to explain the method for computing the vote whenever two candidates are to be nominated and where one has already received more than two-thirds of the Convention vote. The motion was promptly seconded, A lively discussion ensued, in which some argued that there were few who understood the method of casting the delegates, and it ought to be fully explained; others said such an explanation would be a reflection upon the intelligence of the delegates to the Convention. Mr. Knittle again made an onslaught on the rules, showing the necessity of a complete revision, to which Mr. Buckingham responded that if after a trial of sixteen years, no one is able to compute the delegates, and the author of the rules must be called in to explain, then he agreed with the former gentlemen that it is high time the rules were revised. A vote was called upon the pending motion, the chair decided the motion lost, and called up the Reading clerk to proceed with the call of townships and the instructed vote on the re-cast which was as follows:

A. L. Fritz, 45 and five sixths.
Guy Jacoby, 36 and one sixth.
R. G. F. Kshinka, 2.
C. M. Blaker, 1.

Mr. Fritz having received a majority of the Convention vote was declared the nominee of the Convention. Cheer after cheer followed the announcement of the result.

A Resoiution was offered fixing the time for holding the delegate meeting the third Saturday in June, but as a large number of the delegates left the Court room when the result for Representative was announced, the resolution was withdrawn and the Rules remained as at present.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, the Standing committee were called together to select a chairman. There was considerable interest manifested in this as several committeemen sent substitutions, and all were present except Samuel Snyder of Mifflin township. J. W. Perry of Sugarloaf nominated C. B. Ent of East Scott, and C. B. Robbins of Bloomsburg, nominated Jas. H. Mercer of Bloomsburg. A call of roll resulted in a vote of 14 for Ent and 21 for Mercer. A motion was made and carried that the chairman appoint his own secretary—he immediately selected C. B. Robbins as Secretary.

One of the committeemen made a motion that all candidates nominated be assessed a sufficient amount for campaign expenses and that no name be placed on the ticket until the amount assessed be paid. Immediately there were cries of "name the men who did not pay promptly." There were no names mentioned, but from the discussion which followed it is plain that the County chairman has difficulty in collecting money from candidates and must usually foot the bills from his individual funds and hope to be reimbursed by frequently dunning the candidates. If the candidates who get the spoils of the office do not pay toward the campaign expenses, who can be expected to pay. The Standing committee adjourned with a resolve to give Grover Cleveland a larger democratic majority than has ever been polled by any candidate in Columbia county.

A Devotional Family.

Father John O'Reilly, who died the early part of last week at Marrietta, Pa. was a brother to Rev. M. I. O'Reilly rector of St. Joseph's Church, in Danville. Another brother is Rev. James O'Reilly, rector of the Cathedral at Scranton, while a still younger brother is studying for the priesthood. His sister now dead, was Sister Anastasia of the order of Sisters of Mercy. A remaining sister lives at Binghamton, N. Y. on the old homestead. The Lancaster Intelligencer where the lately deceased clergyman officiated says of him: Father O'Reilly was of such a pleasant disposition and so kind-hearted that he could not help but make friends wherever he went and for that reason there are so many who are grieved at his death."

It is very rare to find so many members of the same family devoting themselves to the sacred calling.

Rev. M. I. O'Reilly above named is well known here, having been pastor of St. Columba's church for several years. His many friends sympathize with him in the loss of his brother.

From the Williamsport *Republican*, of a recent date, we extract the following:

"The Williamsport & North Branch railroad has concluded to extend its line from Nordmount north by the way of La Porte to connect with the Lehigh Valley near Bernice. The importance of this move will be noticed when it is known this will shorten the distance from Towanda to Williamsport fully one half. The route of the extension has already been surveyed over one of the picturesque parts of Pennsylvania. A part of the line will be 2,000 feet above tide and through some of the most beautiful natural resorts ever gazed upon by man. It is a new country entirely, almost unknown to civilization and once the railroad is completed it will be known as the most picturesque and interesting route in the State. The work on the new line will be started without delay."

The Prohibition County Convention will be held in the court-house on Saturday, 13th inst.

JONESTOWN.

The P. O. S. of A. of Jonestown, No. 503, is a new camp that was formed 1st May. It numbers 31 members which is a good beginning. The Berwick camp which is one of the strongest and best in the state rendered us proper assistance in our formation. We set out under favorable auspices. We hope to augment our numbers weekly and monthly till we can rival many of our sister camps. Knowing and realizing that our camp is founded upon the immortal and immutable principles of truth, self protection, liberty and the welfare of our country, we feel confident we will succeed. In order to acquire some means for better quarters, a proper hall and furnished, we held a festival on Saturday night last in our beautiful grove near the town, a grove we have nicely prepared for all such occasions along the beautiful Huntington creek. Strangers remark that there few parks in the state its equal. We propose to carry on improvements to completion, and our park will speak for itself.

We made ample preparations for the festival, securing Bendertown band that gave us fine music and we made ready sale of our ice cream, cakes, confections &c., besides realizing good pay from our "merry-go-around" run by a waterwheel placed in the creek. We return thanks to the public for their kind patronage. We had engaged speakers, Prof. Coughlin, Supt. schools of Wilkesbarre and E. J. Bowman of Berwick, at present at Forks. Mr Coughlin did not make his appearance, but Mr. Bowman was on hand and gave us two most excellent addresses in the afternoon and at night. The audience at night was large and was delighted and instructed at the many proofs and truths he gave at the retrogression of the Republic and the perils of our nationality. His addresses made a marked impression, and we feel confident they will be a powerful assistance as to the prosperity and progress of the order. Would that many more could have heard them. Mr. Bowman is regarded as a very eloquent and able speaker on almost any subject, but few in the state and anywhere else his superiors.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

A MAN KICKED BY A HORSE—A LITTLE GIRL FATALLY BURNED—A YOUNG MAN'S LEG CUT.

Monday was a day of accidents. In the afternoon the little three years old daughter of George Hassert was playing in the yard at home on Fourth Street. W. F. Hartman, the plumber, who was doing some work in the bath room, left a charcoal stove in the yard, and he and his assistant went up to the bath room. In some way the childs clothing came in contact with the stove, and its screams summoned assistance, but not until the child was badly burned. About four o'clock Wednesday morning the child was taken with convulsions, and died at six o'clock.

On Monday evening Dr. Winner was kicked in the head by a horse belonging to C. E. Welliver, while he was operating on one of its hind feet. Proper precautions had been taken to hold the horse, but he kicked suddenly, striking the doctor in the head and cutting him badly. He was rendered insensible, and continued so for some time. Dr. Gardner was called in and dressed the wound. Fortunately the skull was not cracked, as was at first feared, and the Doctor will soon be around again. It occured at the livery stable in the rear of the Central Hotel.

On Monday afternoon, John Himiller, who works for E. A. Rawlings, while at the slaughter house between here and Espy, took a backward step and struck his leg against the point of a sharp knife that projected out of a bucket, point-first. It cut a deep gash which had to be sewed up. John was out again next day.

NOTICE.

In order to better advertise the grounds, The Nippono Park Association has authorized the Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R. Co., to offer a gentleman's gold watch to the person selling the largest number of tickets for the excursion to Nippono, August 18, provided the whole number of tickets sold reaches one thousand. Tickets can be had at the Office of the General Manager, B. & S. R. R. Co.

The watch can be seen at the jewelry store of J. G. Wells, Bloomsburg, efter Aug. 11th. Rail road employees aot allowed in this contest.

The Berwick fair will be held the first week in October.

PERSONAL.

Miss Louise Robison is visiting the family of E. P. Williams on Fifth St.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Chrisman and family are visiting at Asbury Park.

Miss Blanche Pennypacker of Philadelphia is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. S. Rishton.

Miss Lizzie Stohner and Mary and Maggie Casey have gone to Atlantic City.

John Eves, proprietor of the celebrated Millville Wagon Works, spent a day in Bloomsburg recently.

Mrs. W. H. Snyder attended Mountain Grove camp-meeting this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrison of Cortlnnd, New York, are visiting at C. G. Barkley's.

Judges Murphy and Millard were in town on Monday to hold court and remained over Tuesday.

Ex-sheriff Samuel Smith smiled on his many friends in town on Tuesday.

R. B. Harrar of Newark, N. J. is spending a few weeks with his brother, E. H. Harrar. He came up on a bicycle.

The Ikeler band of Rohrsburg will be present and enliven the occasion with excellent music, next Saturday at the W. C. T. U. festival at Stillwater.

Among the visitors to town on Tuesday were A. J. Derr of Jackson, William Parks and J. W. Perry, of Sugarloaf. Joseph Hartzel of Main, Daniel McHenry of Fishingcreek.

Ex-sheriff Aaron Smith was in town on Tuesday, but did not take in the convention. He will be on hand on Saturday when the Prohibition convention meets.

Prof. L. M. Kelchner, teacher of penmanship in the Normal and Commercial College of Des Moines, Iowa; Newton Kelchner, a type-setter on the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, Misses Minnie and Ida Kelchner, of Cleveland, Ohio; all children of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kelchner of Light Street, are visiting their parents and friends. They all have good positions and have bright prospects for a successful future.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Argument Court met pursuant to adjournment Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock p. m., all Judges on the Bench.

Petition for a public road in Fishing creek township, near H. W. Kline's, filed.

Com. vs. George C. Yeager, desertion. In matter of the application defendant for a discharge under the insolvent laws, the Court made the following order.

"Now, August 8, 1892, on the presentation of the petition in open Court, in the presence and hearing of the counsel for the wife and children of the petitioner, and answer to the said petition being waived by said counsel, the facts within set forth must be accepted as true, and the pititioner is discharged from imprisonment. BY THE COURT."

James Ritter vs. George and John Gearheart. A rule was granted to show cause why the judgment should not be stricken off, on the ground of there being minors when it was signed Fi. fa. to be stayed and lien to remain.

In the estate of Chas. Klingerman deceased, petition for partition filed. Inquest awarded, and publication ordered.

In the estate of Catherine Wolf, deceased, order of Court filed awarding the money in Court to the parties entitled thereto, less the fees of counsel.

In the estate of George Shuman, deceased, the application of the widow to the real estate for her maintenance held under advisement.

Upon petition James D. McHenry was appointed Guardian of Elias Watts, a minor child of Joseph Watts, Bond filed and approved.

In the estate of Abbie Herring, deceased. Return to the order of sale filed.

John Heacock trustee et al vs H. R. Parker. Answer filed.

The liquor license of John Zibnock of the borough of Centralia transferred to Dominick Sinkiewiez.

Michael Douse naturalized in open court.

In the estate of Samuel Brugler, deceased, order of sale issued for the payment of debts.

Charles Weiderman appointed tax collector for Conyngham township continued upon his giving the usual bond.

Adjourned to Tuesday Auguest 23, at two o'clock p. m.

COLUMBUS DAY PROGRAMME.

A PRELIMINARY OUTLINE OF IT.

By FRANCIS BELLAMY,
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Public School Celebration of Columbus Day.

A uniform programme for every locality in America, to be used on Columbus Day, simultaneously with the dedicatory exercises of the World's exposition grounds, will give a significant unity to America's celebration of its 400th anniversary. Accordingly the superintendents of education, when they adopted the plan of a national public school celebration of Columbus Day, instructed the executive committee to prepare an official programme, identical for every city and village in the country.

The executive committee is now endeavoring to secure contributions from the ablest American writers. The names of the authors cannot be announced yet, but the general plan for the exercises of the day is as follows:

The official programme provides for

A Morning Celebration.

The pupils of our public schools are to gather on Oct. 21, at the usual hour, in their school houses. But instead of the regular recitations the morning is to be devoted to exercises befitting the anniversary. These exercises may be simple or elaborate, according to the resources of the school. Many schools will doubtless do little more than use the official programme, adding to it the old, familiar national songs and a few speeches by leading citizens. Other schools with larger resources are likely to extend the programme with additional features, such as special music by chorus or orchestra, historical exercises, pageants, etc. The largest liberty for individual ingenuity and taste is left to all schools, and the executive committee would encourage a local variety to be given to the official programme.

The Official Programme

will consist of the following features:

1. RAISING AND SALUTING THE FLAG
(under the direction, wherever possible, of a detail of the veterans of the war).
2. THE SONG OF COLUMBUS DAY
(to a well known tune).
3. THE ADDRESS
(to be declaimed by the best speaker among the boys).
4. THE ODE
(to be read or recited by a young lady).
5. "AMERICA"
(which will in all cases be the closing song).

The song, the address and the ode will all be original, prepared especially for the celebration by some of the best of American writers.

By the 1st of September this official programme, in a complete form, will be published throughout the country, and will also be sent to all applicants who address the chairman of the executive committee.

Even if nothing be added to this programme, except perhaps a few speeches and some familiar national songs, the ceremonies will be impressive and worthy of the occasion.

But for schools which desire to arrange a more enriched programme a number of other appropriate features may be at the same time suggested by the executive committee.

The Public School Houses,

it is to be remembered, are to be the scenes of this morning celebration. As far as possible in each school house all the rooms under the same principal should unite in having the same exercises. The parents and friends of the pupils should be brought together. Family interests on Columbus Day should be made to center in the particular school house the children attend.

In the country the day ought to be made a real holiday. Farm and household work might well be relinquished, and the families of the district might come together at the school house with their picnic lunches prepared to make a day of memorable festivity. The commemoration exercises of the morning being over, the afternoon might be devoted to games and to social reunions of neighbors, which would make the day a joyous one to millions of our hard working population.

The Afternoon Celebration.

In nearly all cities and large villages, however, the citizens will wish a formal demonstration on Columbus Day which may be in their own hands. Wherever the citizens are to conduct a celebration two matters should be especially arranged:

First—That the civic celebration occur in the afternoon, so that it will not conflict with the morning celebrations which are going on in all the school houses.

Second—That in the afternoon celebration by the people ample recognition should be given to the public school idea, which is to be the characteristic of the day throughout the nation.

This afternoon celebration will vary with each locality, but the citizens will gladly accord to the free school institution the place of honor.

This leading position for the schools in the afternoon celebration can be easily arranged:

First, a most fitting feature will be a

"Public School Review."

If there is a general procession this public school review may be part of it, and the most honored part. If there is no procession by any other organizations the school may have their review by themselves. Let the pupils march by in classes and with banners, led by their teachers. Let the army veterans, north and south, the blue and the gray alike, be invited to march with the schools as an escort of honor. As the reviewing stand is reached, where the dignitaries are assembled, let each part of the procession salute the flag of the nation with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs.

If the weather is propitious there need be no difficulty in a perfect arrangement of this review. The streets can be cleared by the police, the marching columns of children can be protected by lines of militia or of some other local organization on both sides, and the movements may be made as safe as in the schoolyard itself.

The afternoon celebration by the citizens may also include a

Mass Meeting

at the public hall. This meeting, however, in many localities, will occur in the evening. An important place in the exercises of this meeting should be given to the free school as the characteristic product of the four centuries of American life, and as the safeguard of our free institutions for the future. At least one of the speakers should deal with this subject. Moreover, "The Song of Columbus Day," sung at the morning celebration in all the schools, might be repeated by the general audience in this mass meeting. While in some cases it may be impossible for the schools to be present en masse at the public meeting, they may at least send delegations. Prominent seats should be reserved for the representatives of the pupils, and one of the exercises of the afternoon might be assigned to them.

In these ways, and in others which will suggest themselves, the

Schools May Lead

in the general public observance by the citizens. This dominance of the schools in all the celebrations of the day is desirable, because the object of the public school celebration of Columbus Day is not merely to awaken in the pupils an historical and patriotic interest in their country, but also to impress on the people of America that the free institutions of the United States are the product of free and universal education.

The attention of the American public on this 400th anniversary must be directed forcibly to the fact that the free school has given to our land its distinguishing civilization, and that the hope of the coming century lies mainly in committing to the public schools definitely the work of training the coming voters to the duties of citizenship.

OCT. 21, NOT OCT. 12.

At the instance of the executive committee of the national public school celebration of Columbus Day, a bill was recently introduced in congress instructing President Harrison to issue a proclamation making Columbus Day a general holiday. In the interest of scholarly accuracy this bill wisely authorized the change in date from Oct. 12 to Oct. 21. It has passed both houses of congress and received the president's signature.

Above all other dates nearly every pupil in our public schools remembers that Columbus discovered America Oct. 12, 1492. They will all want to know why the 400th anniversary falls on Oct. 21, 1892.

For many centuries the calendar instituted by Julius Cæsar, known as the Julian calendar, was commonly accepted. This calendar assumed that there were 365¼ days in a year. But as this made the year 11 minutes and 14 seconds too long, it could not without correction very long answer the purpose for which it was devised. Consequently, in 1582, it was found necessary to reform the calendar, and the Gregorian calendar was adopted. In order to correct the errors that the old calendar had made, 10 days were dropped out, and Oct. 5 of 1582 became Oct. 15. As the error was found to be exactly 3 days in 400 years, the Gregorian calendar omitted the leap year from every centurial year, excepting those which were divisible by 400. Thus the years 1500, 1700 and 1800 were not leap years.

As above stated, this reformation took place in 1582, and 10 days were omitted from the calendar. But as Columbus discovered America previous to the year 1500, which reckoned by the Gregorian calendar would not be a leap year, there would be but 9 days to omit.

On Oct. 21, 1892, the sun will occupy the same relative position to the earth as on the memorable Oct. 12, 1492.

The Gregorian calendar was not introduced into Great Britain until 1751, popular ignorance and prejudice up to that time successfully opposing it. By the masses of the people it was believed that the obliteration of 10 days would shorten their lives. It is remarkable that Russia still adheres to the Julian reckoning.

We have already announced the change as in the interest of scholarly accuracy. The public school stands for enlightenment and progress, and it would not be in keeping with this spirit to compute the four centuries that will intervene between the date of the discovery and the date we are to celebrate by an erroneous calendar which had its day and was discarded more than 300 years ago.

All the precedents for celebratin American anniversaries are in favor of correcting the old calendar to the new. For instance, "Forefathers' Day" in New England is celebrated Dec. 21, although according to the Julian calendar the Pilgrims reached Plymouth Dec. 11. Washington was born on the 11th day of February, "old style," but we celebrate the anniversary of his birth on the 22d of February, "new style."

The original proposal for the public school celebration set apart Oct. 12, but the friends of free education who are pushing the enterprise believed a bad precedent would be established, as it named a false date for the observance of an historical event. This is the first effort that has ever been made fittingly to observe, by national commemorative exercises, the achievement of Columbus, and the right day should be celebrated. For this reason we are glad that Oct. 21 is to be the day. We want the children of the land to observe an anniversary with all that name implies, and not necessarily the recurrence of a fixed date, which, owing to the arbitrary changes in the methods of computing time, has lost its significance and in our day does not accurately mark off the century point. Hurrah for the national Columbian public school celebration of Oct. 21.

STREAKS OF LUCK.

Fortunes That Have Been Made by Accident.

One O'Reilly, a trader, in casually stopping at the house of a Boer near Pneil, Griqualand West, saw some children playing with a number of exceedingly pretty pebbles, and on asking his Dutch host whether he could take one, he was promptly told that he could do so, as "the children had plenty more of them."

O'Reilly took the stone to Grahamstown and sold it for $3,000; it was resold for $25,000.

A Dutchman named De Beer had built himself the usual wattle and daub house on his farm, but it had been erected for quite a long period before some inquiring prospectors found that the rough cast used for the walls actually contained diamonds. The farm speedily changed hands for $10,000. It now, with its neighboring mines produces over $15,000,000 of diamonds annually, the total wealth from this discovery to date being probably over $250,000,000.

At Wesselton, a Boer riding out at sundown to bring in his horses from the veldt, where they had been running all day, saw a small animal called a "meercat" (it somewhat resembles a weasel, and burrows in colonies like rabbits) industriously scraping some earth from its hold. Some peculiarity of the ground so thrown up led the Dutchman to fill his handkerchief with it, and after he had stabled his horses, by the dismal light of a small lamp he examined the nature of the earth. To his astonishment and delight he found a three-quarter carat diamond in the sands.

Further search at the meercat's hole revealed other diamonds, and six months ago no less than $2,550,000 was refused for the farm. Since the accidental discovery over 200,000 carats of fine white diamonds have been extracted from the mine.—Tit-Bits.

Thoppa-Riding.

A curious mode of conveyance in India is the thoppa, a long cane basket with a seat in the middle, from which hangs a small board to support the feet. Over the head is a covered top of cane and cloth. As you sit in this basket a man carries you on his back, supporting some of the weight by a strap which attaches the back of the thoppa to his head.

Going along backward, and knowing that, should the man's headstrap break, you will doubtless be precipitated down the cliff, are not very pleasurable sensations, but one becomes exceedingly callous after a lengthy course of thoppa-rides in the hills.

Sometimes the bearer remembers that it is a cold night, and his patron is going to a ball, to be there three or four hours while he is left outside in the cold. Having arrived at the conclusion that the cold will probably by that time be intense, he will begin the journey enveloped in all the coverings he can muster.

After he has gone some distance with the thoppa he becomes warm, and rapidly divests himself of his many wrappers, placing them on top of the machine, where they flutter about, now and then hitting one playfully in the mouth or eye. Having made themselves as unpleasant as they possibly can, they end by falling off into the road.

The bearer perceives them, and immediately descends with you to his hands and knees, and grovels about until he recovers the fallen raiment. During this process your head assumes a downward tendency, and your heels fly heavenward; should you move ever so slightly in any direction you immediately find yourself sitting on the ground, in an attitude less dignified than hasty.

Then you may rage at the native, and abuse all his relations, according to custom, in his own language, and you will not impress him in the least; but use good sound fish-wife English and he will treat you as becomes a person worthy of respect.

The World's Peanut Center.

Norfolk has a crop which is worth millions of dollars annually—peanuts. Norfolk supplies the civilized world with peanuts. The street corner Italian who empties a pint in your overcoat pocket, and the Parisian fruit merchant who weighs you out a quarter of a kilogram of the homely nuts, get them from here, for this is the only peanut market in the world. Smyrna has its figs, Barbary its dates, Bordeaux its grapes, and Norfolk its peanuts. What would life be without peanuts? One can scarcely picture an existence which would be tolerable under such circumstances.

The peanut magnates grow the edible tuber in Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Surrey, and Southampton counties, but the common market is in Norfolk. The rows for the nuts are laid off three feet apart. They are made fifteen inches deep, and phosphates are largely used as under dressing. They are strewn along in these trenches about the middle of April, and mature after the same term which is required for potatoes.

It is a crop which is marketed like the Dutch drumhead and purple Savoy cabbage, running from November to March. The nuts, however, have to go through the factories before they are shipped northward, and these factories are with a few exceptions situated in Norfolk. There are two factories in Franklin, Southampton county.

"What is a peanut factory?" might be asked. A peanut factory is a place where they put the "goobers" through some such processes as wheat has to undergo when it is being cleansed of chaff and rid of cockerel. The most complicated machinery is used to assort and polish the nuts, and when they are packed in the ninety-pound bags the prime class bring by the pound from two dollars and seventy-five cents to three dollars a year.

This is the result of a market which yields to Virginia truckers eight million dollars annually. It is second in importance only to the sweet potato crop of Acomack and Northampton counties, on the eastern shore of Virginia, which is calculated at as many millions per acre as Bermuda has square feet, and Bermuda is the only yam raising country that can compete with the southern peninsula.

PHILLIPS'.

The shade of a parasol is a very acceptable thing in the summer months, but the reputation of Philips' cafe and Bakery cannot be thrown in the shade at any time the year round. Bread and cakes fresh every day. We are sole agents for Tenney's fine candies: Ice Cream always: Catering for parties and weddings a specialty. Special terms to regular boarders in the Cafe.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Ezekiel Cole, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Ezekiel Cole, deceased, have been granted to H. H. Grotz, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
H. H. GROTZ,
Executor.

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THE RAILWAY WARS AGAIN.

The New York World has an article on its editorial page under the suggestive title "Conquer Reading by Exhausting It" "By pushing the present suit against the Reading system," says the writer, "and beginning and pushing as many more as possible that system will be eaten up by its own lawyers." By insisting on this course" and constantly urging it" the readers of the World are assured that it will incalculably serve the interests of the people.

There have been various plans suggested for the overthrow of the Reading, but this of "conquest by exhaustion" is the simplest. Mr. Cassatt, whose terror of railway combinations thrilled the newspapers in February and March, insisted that the Government should interfere. Mr. Cassatt's sudden horror of monopoly did not go so far as to propose a dissolution of the alliances under which the Pennsylvania system had been made a powerful monopoly. Nor did he propose a return to the dear old Camden and Amboy days, nor a revival of the blessed tonnage tax, nor a restoration to the Northern Central, the Philadelphia and Erie, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and other ravished corporations of their bereft honor and dignities. His game was the Reading, and his associate "against monopoly" was Mr. Terence V. Powderly. Several New York newspapers with unconscious humor were pathetic over the Governor's "refusal to act," when implored by such eminent labor movement leaders as Mr. Powderly and Mr. Cassatt. Another cogent member of this anti-Reading alliance is Mr. Henry Clews, a Wall street magnate, whose financial position is like that of those enterprising gentlemen on the Jersey coast, to whom every storm is a harvest when it gives them the blessing of a wreck. Mr. Clews advised the State of Pennsylvania to take possession of the anthracite lands, and ignoring the millions that had been paid for ownership by thousands of investors, treat coal as an inherent natural right, as air, water and sun. Of course, the principle involved was confiscation. Money invested in the transportation of wheat, the regulation of water supply and the manufacture of light was on this principle as amenable to confiscation as that invested in coal. Mr. Clews would, however confiscate coal as a war upon the Reading, and in the interest of Wall street adventurers who had not given a dollar for coal development.

Of these various warlike processes, the Cassatt-Powderly plan of having the Governor "interfere against monopoly," the Clews plan of confiscation, and the World plan to "conquer Reading by exhausting it harrying the Reading by law suit, until like that forlorn, vermin-devoured bishop on the Rhine in the German fable, it was "eaten up by its own lawyers, "the latter seems to have been adopted. There are, we believe, a half dozen suits brought, as the World advises in its "Conquest by Exhaustion." The World, as our readers note, commends these suits, not for their merits, but as a part of "the conquest" of the Reading. One of them was dismissed out of court the other day in Easton. That makes no difference. The suit cost money. There is no reason why there should not be a dozen more. If Reading "is to be eaten up by its own lawyers," the question is not what the courts may decide——but keep the courts busy over "decision."

Yet this question seriously considered is of the gravest nature. If the money to defend these suits is to be taken from Reading investors, and if by forms of legal machinery it is to be taken to such an extent as to "conquer Reading by exhausting it," where are the supplies found for their prosecution? Lawyers are paid on both sides of a cause. If the defendant is to be exhausted, who nourishes and recuperates the plaintiff? Only the editor of the World supposes that Plaintiff Gummere in the Easton case paid a penny of the cost. The New York *Evening Post* distinctly refers to it as "one of the Pennsylvania suit against the Reading. If the *Evening Post* were not a careful paper we might overlook this statement. Yet when a leading and conservative newspaper sums up this conquest by exhaustion campaign as in reality a series of "Pennsylvania suits against the Reading," it opens an important field of inquiry.

Philadelphia studies the history and cause of her own development, and what does she find? No corporation within her jurisdiction has had the royal endowments of the Pennsylvania. We revive none of the criticisms so many of these endowments invoked from the repeal of the Tonnage tax under Governor Curtin to the present day. We have no sympathy with them. The Pennsylvania is one of the forces of the nation, an institution of which the Commonwealth may be proud—the work of a dynasty of gifted and intrepid men, and from that we would not take a stone. Nor do we grudge the Pennsylvania Railroad whatever it has asked, nor whatever it may ask in reason. But when the question is, whether the Commonwealth shall govern the Pennsylvania, or be governed by it, conditions change. While the Pennsylvania has taken with the open hand whatever the people have given, she has resisted with clenched hand whatever has been given to any one else, no matter how just and equitable the claim. Take the entrance of the Baltimore and Ohio into Philadelphia. Think of the millions spent to prevent it, yet the Baltimore and Ohio is here as she should have been when she asked admission. Take the Belt Line controversy. The money wasted in opposing the Belt Line was thrown away. Take the war upon the Reading terminals—the long, weary, costly war. In spite of the lavish disbursements to prevent it, the Terminal grows into majestic forms of iron and stone on Market street, and the Pennsylvania is wisely following with a noble building, in a spirit of commendable business emulation. The money that was spent to prevent these improvements was, to use the World's felicitous phrase, "Conquest by Exhaustion." There has been no conquest as yet, and no exhaustion, except, we fear of resources that would, in the form of betterments or dividends, have warmed the heart of many a stockholder.

Philadelphia has as deep an interest in the failure of this wretched, despicable business of "conquest by exhaustion" as she ever had in the building of the Pennsylvania. The interest is the same. The Pennsylvania has done good work. Let her keep on doing it and all good go with her. Philadelphia sees that the Reading has likewise done good work. Philadelphia has in the Royal Blue, between Washington and New York, one of the best trains in the country. She has a second line direct to Buffalo and the Lakes. She has another system to the seashore, as hundreds of thousands will gratefully acknowledge in these harsh, baking days. She has swift and special access to the Lehigh and Schuylkill valleys, with there assurance of beautiful homes. The Philadelphian may go to Hartford, Boston, the Berkshire Hills, to the rocky coasts of Maine and the Canadas, without that tribute to discomfort involved in shambling and dragging about New York. The pilgrim to Chicago, because of the Reading system, may go by way of Niagara and return by way of West Virginia and see the wonders of the wonderland. These are the results of business foresight, the outcome of a spirit of enterprise, the development of a policy that would keep pace with the gigantic strides of a great city. Philadelphia is richer because of the Reading. Nor is the Pennsylvania poorer. President Roberts, in his address at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania stockholders, dwelt upon a prosperity which enabled him to expend in the State alone a million dollars a week. No citizen grudged President Roberts a penny of this. It was assuredly a prosperity that the growth of the Reading has not disturbed. It is the nature of these enterprises that one should help the other; that they should develop new wants, new industries, new sources of pleasure and recreation, new channels of trade. There is room on the sea for the Cunard, the Inman, the French, German, Italian steamships. There is room in New York for the Central, Erie, Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania. Why grudge Philadelphia another trunk line? And more especially why in the interest of those to whom investments are property in its most sacred form, indulge in these legal wars of "Conquest by Exhaustion.' Nothing is conquered, and exhaustion is in the end quite apt to fall upon innocent stockholders whose money is wasted in prosecution of Gummere and other suits like the barren proceedings which failed at Easton on Monday.

This war of "Conquest by Exhaustion" is not merely between two companies, the one striving to follow the World's advice, and have the other "eaten up by its own lawyers," but a war upon values. It involves an eminent peril. It is easy to fire a prairie, but how hard to govern the flames? Capital, and especially capital of the poor investor, ever sensitive, grows more so from day to day. The capitalist sees Wall street on one side and the Anarchist on the other. He knows they mean to wreck him—the Anarchist because possessed by the spirit of ignorance and sin—Wall street because in the ruin of others is swift gain. He sees his property assailed by duress, menace, misrepresentation, and competition meant to destroy. Against these he may defend himself. But where is his defense, where is the security of his investments, when he reads that property is to be deliberately "conquered" by innumerable and exhausting processes of law? To him the asylums of justice are to become the arsenals of anarchy and destruction. Is it surprising that distrust should spread; that foreign investors should be wary of securities of inherent value? The means proposed by the enemies of the Reading would, if unchecked by public opinion, destroy any interest in the land. Conquest by exhaustion is simply anarchy under the pretext of equity and law. Judge Schuyler, of Northampton, has summarily put an end to the Gummere experiment. Others remain, and in the best interests of the city, of property and justice, they should have as swift and condign a fate. *Phila. Star.*

(adv.)

Ask Your Friends.

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. One has been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia, another finds it indispensable for sick headache, others report remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum and other blood diseases, still other will tell you that it overcomes "tired feeling" and so on. Truly, the best advertising which Hood's Sarsaparilla receives is the hearty endorsement of the army of friends it has won by its positive medicinal merit.

An exchange says: "Coffins are now made of paper. Dead beats who have all their lives swindled editors out of their papers, can keep right on after death and swindle undertakers out of their paper through eternity."

What Stronger Proof

Is needed of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla than the hundreds of letters continually coming in telling of marvellous cures it has effected after all other remedies had failed? Truly, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar curative power unknown to other medicines.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

You can safely quarrel with an actress, because she never refuses to "make up."—Providence Journal.

Cleanse the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and realize what poor health you have had.

I was a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years, with distressing pain over my eyes. I used Ely's Cream Balm with gratifying results. Am apparently cured.—Z. C. Warren, Rutland, Vt.

I suffered from a severe cold in my head for months and could get no relief. Was advised to use Ely's Cream Balm. It has worked like magic in its cure. I am free from my cold after using the Balm one week, and I believe it is the best remedy known. —Samuel J. Harris, Wholesale Grocer, 119 Front St., New York. 8-5-2t.

HAS A BRAIN OF ITS OWN.

The Throat Has a Subordinate Thinking Apparatus Doing Lots of Work.

"Did you ever know," said a well known specialist, as he deftly inserted a looking-glass into the roof of a patient's mouth, talking the while to a reporter, "that the throat has a brain of its own? No? I suppose few of the laity know it, but it's a fact. There is a small ganglia which exercises direct control of the muscles of the throat and acts as its brain. Of course it is subservient to the genuine brain, but at the same time does a good deal of independent thinking for itself. It is very timid and suspicious at any strange objects that come near the throat.

"For this reason it is very difficult for a physician to operate on the throat. Before anything can be done in this direction it is necessary for the operator to gain the confidence of the little brain that dominates it. It frequently takes weeks before this confidence can be secured, and until it is secured it is impossible to operate. When the little brain is finally made to understand that no harm is intended it, but that the physician is actuated by friendly motives, it will submit to almost any treatment, however painful.

"But woe to the man who attempts rough treatment to the throat before gaining the little brain's confidence and in spite of its protests. His operations will be resented with violent paroxysms, first of the throat, then of the diaphragm, and, if the operator still persists, the patient will be thrown into convulsions. Still more curious is the fact that this little brain has a memory, and if once frightened in this way it is almost impossible to ever gain its confidence, no matter how gentle the operator may be. I don't know whether its distrust would extend to other operators than the one who frightened it or not. I think I will try the experiment some time of seeing whether it can remember faces."—Philadelphia Press.

Hops in Alaska.

Those who are accustomed to think of Alaska as a land of snow and ice will be surprised at the proposed plan of turning it into a large hop plantation. This enterprise is projected by a syndicate of Oregon hop dealers. They have bought considerable territory near Fort Wrangel, and expect it to be the coming hop market.

The reasons which encourage the syndicate to hope for success are many: The summer, though short, is almost tropically hot, and it is believed the season is long enough for ripening the hops; land is very cheap, to be had almost for the asking; labor costs but a trifle; the soil requires little preparation; the hops could be gathered for half the price paid in Oregon; the freightage would all be in sailing vessels, which is cheapness itself. These are strong inducements, and if the first is true, the prospect, certainly, has everything in its favor. Hop growers will watch the new experiment with interest.

"What is the baby's name, Ada?" was asked a bright little girl. "George Henry Thompson." "Why, I thought you were going to name him for your father." "We did, Thompson," was the convincing reply.—Youth's Companion.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It is a Mistake

To avoid Chestnut Street to get low prices for Clothing. We do not ask "Chestnut Street high prices" for our goods. We give you better clothes and lower prices than is asked in the stores on other streets. You need not take our word for it. A ten minute look will convince you that we are right.

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WARREN A. REED. *Opposite Post Office.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

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Proves its worth with the first bottle. It is Popular as a Tonic, Popular as a Blood Purifier, Popular to take as it is agreeable to all; Popular for children, as it acts readily and leaves no bad results; Popular in prices, as it is within the reach of all. Manner's Double Extract Sarsaparilla is for sale by all Druggists. Only 50c a bottle.

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No other School can do as much for Young Men and Women as

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You pay us $50. We educate and assist you to a

GOOD SITUATION.

Can you ask more? Circulars free if you name this paper.

We Can't do it

but are willing to pay for learning how to make as good an article as WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING of **cheap** material so that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c.

Our price is 20c.

The retailer says the public will not pay it. We say the public will, because they will always pay a fair price for a good article. To show both the trade and the public that we want to give them the best for the least money, we will pay

$10,000.00 Reward

For above information; this offer is open until January 1st, 1893.

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Pik-Ron is the name of a paint which does work that no other paint can do. New wood painted with it looks like the natural wood when it is stained and varnished.

PAINTERS AND BUILDERS will find it profitable to investigate. All paint stores sell it.

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The Chain of evidence is now complete—that **DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM** is the only preparation that positively does all that is claimed for it. It removes Freckles, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Pimples, Tan, and all imperfections of the skin, without injury. A few applications will render a rough or red skin soft, smooth and white. It is not a cosmetic to cover defects, but a cure, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 50c. At druggists; or sent by mail. Send for testimonials.

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When you want a suit of clothes, a new hat, gloves, neckwear and gents' furnishing goods, you should look for the place where you can get just what you want, in the latest styles, at reasonable prices. A few dollars off is always an object, and I am now making up spring and summer suits from a large assortment of goods, to suit all customers, at prices as low as are consistent with good work. Good fits guaranteed. The latest thing in straw hats are now here. Light as a feather. A beautiful line of neckwear, and summer shirts. Accurate measures taken for silk hats.

Next door to First National Bank. Bertsch, The Tailor, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GRATEFUL:—COMFORTING.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

OFF THE PITCH.

A Republican Keynote That Is Decidedly "Quaverish."

Senator Carlisle's answer to Mr. Aldrich has stirred up the Republican brethren mightily, and they are not so content as they professed themselves to let the Rhode Island senator's speech go out as the "keynote of the campaign." In fact, they now find that keynote to be decidedly off the proper pitch, and are trying in various ways to sound it so that it will be free from suspicious quavers and crackings. Senator Sherman reverted to the ancient melody in praise of dear goods, and said that Mr. Carlisle's demonstration that the McKinley bill had increased the cost of living had no terrors for him, inasmuch as he was far from sure that cheapness was desirable.

Our own senator tried his mouth at the keynote and took the position that since a large part of the increase of the cost in living was due to enhanced prices for agricultural products, the McKinley bill could not be held chargeable for that advance, because "the prices of agricultural products are not really affected by the tariff legislation of 1890."

This is rather hard on Senator Aldrich, Uncle Jerry and The Tribune, and their assertions that McKinley had put millions of dollars into the pockets of the farmers. It is hardest of all on the New York senator, who two years ago developed such a consuming interest in the farming population, and so emphatically said that the McKinley bill was solely for their benefit, that he was at once dubbed "Farmer" Hiscock. Altogether the Republican choir is producing a fearful discord in its efforts to strike a keynote.—New York Evening Post.

REPUBLICAN IGNORANCE.

A Touch of Comic Journalism from Partisan Papers.

An afternoon organ of Republicanism quotes the statement of a Democratic newspaper that "the French are leaving Canada and coming to us because they can earn a better living here," and calls it "a frank confession." "What a rebuke," it exclaims, "to the free trade advocates to find thousands of emigrants rushing from the domain of free trade England in search of a better living in the land of protection!"

As a touch of comic journalism the suggestion that in leaving protectionist Canada the French Canadians are running away from "free trade" is only equaled by the calm assumption that all the advantages of climate, soil, interstate free trade and business opportunity which this country offers are the fruits of the two-year-old McKinley law.

This is a flight which even Puck has not dared, a touch of humor which Life has not ventured upon.—New York World.

A Startling Record.

It is to be remembered that manufactures in this country have not been prosperous during the past year, and that the decrease in imports has not been offset by home production. The enormous taxes levied have simply compelled thousands of the people of the United States to do without these necessaries, while other thousands have bought them at the cost of a heavy tribute either to an extravagant government or to pampered trusts. It is a record which should make sensible men pause and think.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus-Leader.

A Pleasing Condition.

The pleasing condition which confronts the Democrats is this: There are Democrats who would vote for Cleveland without tariff reform, and there are Democrats who would vote for tariff reform without Cleveland. Now when they can have both Cleveland and tariff reform it is beautiful and delightful to meditate upon the multitude of joyous Democrats who will press to the polls to vote for Cleveland and tariff reform.—New London (Conn.) Telegraph.

Destroy It Utterly.

But this time the force bill is to be fought and beaten at the polls. The issue is clearly defined. It is for the people to say whether they will give this conspiracy against popular rights and a free ballot a new lease of life or whether they will once and for all break up and utterly destroy the iniquitous alliance between invested and protected capital and the Republican party.—Minneapolis Times.

Ingenious, but Not Convincing.

The efforts of the Republican soothsayers to eliminate the force bill issue from the campaign are heroic. They hold that because the Lodge scheme has once been defeated, despite Mr. Harrison's urging, it must not be considered as a present issue. This is ingenious, but not convincing.—Detroit Free Press.

High Priced Tariff Protected Fuel.

A Republican tariff is the primary cause of this steady advance in the price of anthracite. If the present prohibitive duty was removed from bituminous coal, consumers would find a measure of relief from the extortionate charges of the Reading combine.—Albany Argus.

It Will Not Be Forgotten.

It should not be forgotten that the bill passed by the Democratic house for free wool and cheaper clothing has been buried in a pigeonhole of the Republican senate. The people will make the Republican party shiver for this next November.—Buffalo Courier.

A Peculiar Republican Disease.

If Rusk succeeds in his cure for lumpy jawed cattle he will reflect great credit upon the administration. Maybe he can remove lumps from the throats of Republican candidates who quake at future prospects of defeat.—Kansas City Times.

There Are None Such.

The Republican campaign will not grow very rapidly if the managers depend on contributions from workmen whose wages have been increased by the McKinley bill.—St. Louis Republic.

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

PAILISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

—PUBLISHED BY—

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

At Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

TERMS:—Inside the county, $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed to

THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

STATE.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.
GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie.
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga.
JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.
THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.
DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Samuel G. Thompson,	Clem't R. Wainwright,
Adam S. Conway,	Charles H. Lafferty,
W. Redwood Wright,	George R. Guss
John O. James,	William Molan,
James Duffey,	Charles D. Breck,
S. W. Trimmer,	Samuel S. Leiby,
Azur Lathrop,	T. C. Hipple,
Thomas Chalfant,	W. D. Himmelreich
P. H. Strubinger,	H. B. Piper,
Joseph D. Orr,	Charles A. Fagan.
Andrew A. Payton,	John D. Braden.
Michael Leibel,	Thomas McDowell,

J. K. P. Hall.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
S. P. WOLVERTON,

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
E. M. TEWKSBURY,
ANDREW L. FRITZ,

The democratic county Convention of Sullivan county was held Tuesday when the following nominations were made: Congress, S. P. Wolverton; Member of the Legislature, M. J. Lull; Prothenatory and Register and Recorder, A. Welsh; Sheriff, Thos. Mahaffey. E. J. Mullen was made County Chairman.

Every day the news from Europe makes it more apparent that the cholera is rapidly moving from Asia westward. It will be miraculous if it shall not reach this country during the continuance of warm weather. The danger from the undiminished tide of emigration that continually sets westward is made more imminent because of the thousands of Americans in Europe who will soon be flocking homeward from their pleasuring.

KANSAS grew 142,000,000 bushels of corn last year, an eighth of the entire crop of the country. The crop this year will be a still larger farction of the entire supply. The report made by the Kansas Agricultural Board, that unless rain comes in two days this crop will be irretrievably damaged, is an extremely serious one as the Kansas Board is one of the best in the West and not given to reckless statement. Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska are four States which grow one-third of the corn raised in this country; and if Kansas is so badly off the adjoining States can scarcely escape injury to this crop perhaps the most important, all things considered, raised in this country.

A Scareless Spook.

It is an old game of the Republican organs to pretend that the Democratic party is for free trade. They think that they can thus scare some people into voting for candidates whom they do not otherwise want to support.

But the Republican party discovered in 1890 that the game did not work any longer. The people elected a Democratic House of Representatives by an anti-Republican majority of 1,332,202.

The Republican party, if it remains in power, proposes to keep up the prices of food, clothes and building materials by maintaining the high protective tariff. It also proposes to continue to reduce revenues by keeping up prohibitory duties. It intends to meet the deficiency for which it is responsible by the creation of a new national debt.

The Democratic party has quite another policy. It proposes to reduce tariff taxes and thereby to increase revenues for the purpose of meeting the enormous charges with which the Billion Dollar Congress has burdened the country.

This, in brief, is what Republicans and their secret allies call "free trade," but the people are no longer scared by this familiar and badly battered campaign spook.—*World*

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1892.

Speaker Crisp was almost alone today at the Capitol, where he was engaged in straightening up some of his business which had accumulated during the busy hours of the closing days of Congress. He goes home this week to take an active part in the campaign. Speaking of the session, he said he was satisfied with the work of the democratc majority, as a whole, and that he knew of no reason why any democrat who considered the surrounding circumstances should be otherwise. He is confident that Cleveland and Stevenson will get every electoral vote in the Southern States.

Representative Kilgore, of Texas, was asked, just before he boarded a train for home, if there was any probability of the people's party carrying Texas. "No, my brother, no!" He replied in a bluff and hearty tone. "I have heard a few predictions which pointed to that impossible calamity, but those prophets were without honor in any part of the earth. There will be but a mild shower of third party ballot just a slight sprinkle."

The administration followed Congress, and to-day there is only one member of the cabinet in Washington and he is only here temporarily.

The announcement that Mrs. Harrison was seriously ill was no news to any efficient Washington newsgatherer; they knew it months ago, but a majority of them wrote cheerfully about her condition in deference to the known wishes of Mrs. Harrison and her family, who have had from the first the sympathy of every one. There is little hope that Mrs. Harrison will ever be other than an invalid again, although she may live for years. At her age the human system, particularly the stomach and the nerves, does not readily recuperate when once broken down.

Representative O'Farrell, of Virginia, summed up the situation in that State thusly: "The democratic party in Virginia is in line, and the third party movement will have no effect in our part of the country. Mr. Field, their candidate for Vice President, is from our district, and I am sure he will not add any strength to his ticket there. He made a speech the other day in his own county, and the leading local paper said editorially tnat he would not get a dozen votes in the county."

When it was remembered that the democrats of the House were constantly confronted by an unfriendly Senate and Excutive they have reason to feel proud of whatthey accomplished during the session just closed. Among the important bills passed by the House and unacted upon by the Senate were those for admission of Arizona, and New Mexico as States, and the one authorizing home rule for Utah; the anti-option bill; the bill compell railroads to equip their cars with automatic couplers: the bill forfeiting 64,323,996 acres of unearned land granted to railroad by previous legislation, and the various separate bills repealing or modifying some of the most oppress.ve sections of the McKinley tariff law. These bills stand for what the House wished to do, and what the democratic party would have done had it controlled all branches of the Government, as it hopes soon to do. The bills which become laws are too well known to be recapitulated here. The only feature of the first session of the Fifty-second Congress which causes any disappointment to democrats is the aggregate of the appropriation made, but when the trouble is taken to analyse the situation it will be seen that many millions of the money appropriated was called for by previous legislation for which the democratic House was in no way responsible, Senator Gorman places it at $60,000,000. The same Senator also called attention to the fact that it will be necessary under the present laws to make the pension appropriation to be made at the next session of Congress at least $20,000,000 larger than the enormous one passed at the late session, and that other large expenditures will have to be made, which will, in his opinion, make it necessary for Congress to levy other and additional taxes in order to raise the money.

Representative Dockery, of the House Appropriation committee, has been studying up the pension question, and he thinks that the annual appropriation will continue to increase for at least six years to come, and by that time the annual expenditure for pension will be quite $225,000,000. Mr. Dockery, like others has to give up the conundrum when asked where this money is to come from after paying other expenses of the Government.

World's Fair officials who were here appear to be very happy over that $2,500,000 present from Uncle Sam, with no conditions attached to it. They were very much alarmed over their prospect of getting nothing.

Speaker Crisp has designated Represenatives Pierson of Ohio; Martin, of Indiana; Wilson, of Missouri; Flick, of Iowa, and Waugh, of Indiana as members of the committee authorized by a House resolution to codify the present pension laws. The committee hope to complete the work during the recess.

TABLE OF VOTES DELEGATE ELECTION AUGUST 6th, 1892.

TOWNSHIPS.	CONGRESS Wolverton.		REPRESENTATIVE. Tewksbury.		Fritz.		Jacoby.		Kshinka.		Blaker.	
	Vote	Del	Vote	Del	Vote	Del	Vote	Del	Vote	Del	Vote	Del
BEAVER.	87	3	86	3	77	3	5				6	
BENTON	169	4	157	4	130	4	23		13			
BERWICK E.	96	2	82	2	39	1	32		37	1		
" W.	83	2	80	2	43	1	25	1	18			
BLOOM 1 DIS.	101	2	90	2	34	1	63	1	6		4	
" 2 "	68	2	63	2	21		47	2	1		3	
" 3 "	136	2	134	2	44		98	2	2		3	
" 4 "	129	2	122	2	46	1	84	1	1			
BRIARCREEK.	44	2	41	2	1				43	2		
CATAWISSA.	190	4	172	4	24		102	3	60	1	3	
CENTRALIA 1 W	124	2	115	2	52	1	62	1	5		4	
" 2 "	103	2	101	2	54	1	36	1	13		2	
CENTRE.	50	3	46	3	27	1½	12	½	17	1		
CONYNGHAM. N	119	3	116	3	3		116	3	1		1	
" W	33	2	33	2			33	1		1		
" S	33	2	40	2	1		25	2	14			
FISHINGCREEK.	81	4	79	4	53	3	18	1	11		1	
FRANKLIN.	31	2	30	2	12	1	8		9	1		
GREENWOOD E.	58	2	47	2	18	½	23	1	18	½	8	
" W.	33	2	36	2	8		7		8		21	2
HEMLOCK.	105	2	93	2	79	2	25		1		4	
JACKSON.	74	2	73	2	48	2	5		18		3	
LOCUST.	96	4	82	4	59	3	35	1	11		2	
MADISON.	57	3	53	3	15	1	41	2				
MAIN.	91	2	69	2	45	1	31	1	23		2	
MILLVILLE BORO.	29	2	28	2	7	1	12	1	11		2	
MIFFLIN.	89	2	84	3	41	1	31	1	22	1	1	
MONTOUR.	59	2	35	2	45	2	12		8		13	
MT. PLEASANT.	60	2	53	2	23	1	29	1	12		2	
ORANGE.	70	2	51	2	21	½	37	1	21	½	1	
PINE.	39	2	39	2	20	1	17	1			2	
ROARINGCREEK.	24	2	23	2	17	2	2		3		1	
SCOTT E.	81	2	51	2	44	1	41	1	3		1	
" W.	50	2	34	2	36	2	17				7	
SUGARLOAF N.	103	2	95	2	64	1	39	1			1	
" S.	53	2	53	3	42	2	11					
	2848	85	2586	85	1293	41½	1204	31½	410	9	98	2

DEMOCRATIC RULES.

The arguments that arose in the democratic convention Tuesday proved conclusively the necessity of a complete revision of the rules govern the democratic nomination. The republican press has frequently stated that there was but one person in the democratic party who thoroughly understood the rules, but Tuesday, was the first that we have witnessed that a majority of the delegates were willing to admit that they could not compute the vote. The rules of the party were first put in operation at the primary election of 1876, and that year as well as 1878 and 1880 the authors of the rules was the presiding officer of the convention, in each of the three years mentioned when there were two candidates to be named for the same office and one candidate nominated on the first ballot, a re-cast was made for the second ballot, and the delegats of the candidate nominated were free votes to be cast for the candidates yet remaining.

In 1882 there were six candidates for the Legislature, and on the first ballot the result was as follows; Vanderslice, 40½: Bryson 33½; Dewit, 25; Hamlin, 18; Fox, 12; Gibbins, 5. A second ballot gave Vanderslice forty-six and one-six, Bryson, 41½ Dewit 26½; Hamlin, 20. Vanderslice being nominated, his delgates were free votes and a re-cast made for the remaining candidates, the third ballot resulting Bryson 43½; Dewit 12⅔; Hamlin ten and five-sixth.

Again we find in 1884 that on the first ballot a candidate received the instructed vote of 24, another 11 and another 6½, while on the second ballot when a re-cast was made they received ten and one-sixth, 3 and 2 respectively.

In proceedings of 1886 we find the following: The instructions for Reprsentatives were then read with the following result.

Fritz, 71, Fox forty-one and five-sixth, Shuman 24⅓, Tewksbury twelve and five-sixth. Mr. Fritz was declared duly nominated. On the instructed vote where one man is to be nominated the vote was as follows; Fritz 43, Fox 19, Shuman 8½, Tewksbury 4½. Mr Fritz being nominated his vote were free and were cast by the delegation with the following result Fox forty-six and five-sixth Shuman 23⅓ Tewksbury four and five-sixth.

We find similar instances in 1888 and 1890. We do not doubt but that the clerks of the respective conventions have made true calculations, but the voters do not understand why the candidate having the largest number of delegates should suffer the least. We will take for example in 1886 Mr. Fritz delegation is reduced ⅓ Mr. Fox ½, Mr. Shuman and Mr. Tewksbury over ⅔.

There is a class who are advocating to-day that each township should have but two delegates and a majority vote take all; but we can see the error of this when we look at the recent elections and find one township polling 24 votes and another 136. In one instance 13 votes would give two delegates, and in the other it would require 69 or more than five times as many. Another plan is suggested which would seem a great improvement over the present, and that is to have every township represented by one delegate, and that delegate to act as return judge, who shall bring the sealed return of the vote to the conventions, and the vote to be opened and counted in open convention, and the candidate receiving the highest vote to be declared the nominee. In the case of two candidates to be named, then the two having the highest vote shall be the nominees. The latter plan would be understood by all, would lessen the expense and prevent the charges of unfairness.

One of the purposes of the present rules was to prevent the purchase of delegates by candidates and there is no use in attempting to disguise the fact that corruption has run riot in Columbia County politics for a number of years past and after each convention it has been an open boast heard in the hotels and on the street corners that certain nominations have been secured by the unlawful and forbidden use of money, so that this object of the rules has entirely failed.

The Third Party's Fight.

THEY PROMISE TO MAKE THE CAMPAIGN THE HOTTEST THE COUNTRY HAS EVER SEEN.

ST LOUIS, Aug. 8.—The People's Party National Executive Committee held a meeting here to-day. But little actual business was transacted the meeting being devoted principally to talk over party matters generally, and campaign funds and prospect in particular. A resolution was passed authorizing the Alabama State Committee to at once put a full electoral ticket in the field. The recent Alabama election was discussed at some length, it was agreed that the result argued well for the People's party success in that State in the Fall.

"It is a noticeable fact," said National Treasurer Rankin "that the counties overwhelmingly carried by Jones were those in which black voters predominated while the white counties were nearly all carried by Kolb."

Another resolution was passed calling on Messrs Washburn, of Massachusetts, and McParlin, of New York, to call a meeting of the National Committeemen of the Eastern States at which meeting shall be arranged a vigorous plan of campaign.

"This meeting is called," said Dr. A. S. Houghton, National Committeeman from Connecticut, who was present at the Executive Committee's meeting, "because most of the old Greenbackers who have been affiliating with the Democrats are inclined to support our ticket, and we want to arrange a plan or campaign that will assure us of success in many parts of the East.

Chairman Taubeneck announced that his Colorado advices showed that forty-five papers in Colorado had deserted the old parties and were supporting Weaver and Field. Of these seventeen were formerly Democratic organs; the others Republican.

The Watson investigation in Washington was metioned as having helped the Third party cause wonderfully. "The average voter" said Mr. Rankin, "knows it is true that liquor is sold at the restaurants in both branches of the National Congress and it is but reasonable to suppose that those Congrssmen who love liquor should indulge in it to excess when under the present system of debate."

Regarding finances Treasurer Rankin announced that the people were responding liberally to the recent call for campaign contributions. We expect to receive about $10,000 with which we will do as much as will either of the old parties with $20,000. Our people are poor but responding to the call liberally and we are going to give this country the hottest campaign it ever saw.

Encouraging reports were announced as having been received from all over the South and West. An official campaign badge was talked over as was the course to be pursued by Weaver and Field, but these matters were left in Chairman Taubeneck's hands for final settlement.

It was agreed that the nextmeeting should be held on September 12 at the head quarters here.

PRECIOUS FREIGHT.

THE GOLD TRAIN CARRYING $20,000,000.

CHICAGO, August 8.—The "gold train" from San Francisco, which is carrying $20,000,000 worth of yellow bars to New York, passed through the city this morning. The cars bristled with muskets and no one was allowed within smelling distance of the precious freight. The train stopped but a few moments to procure ice water for the guards and then the journey was resumed. The train came in on the Burlington Road, arriving at 8:45 o'clock this morning. It consists of one private car, one mail car, and three express cars.

The bags of coin were piled up in these three latter cars. The train was in charge of General Superintendent James E. White, of the Railway Mail Service, and his assistants were Lewis Troy, Superintendent of the Western division of the Railway Mail Service, and Superintendent Pepper, of Cleveland, in charge of the Eastern Railway Mail Service division. There were altogether 51 persons on the train, 45 being armed guards, soldiers of the regular army. At each end of the cars and on the platforms sat three or four guards with Winchesters resting across their knees. There were few persons at the depot and but one or two intruders were warned off.

But ten minutes were occupied in switching the train from the Burlington to the Lake Shore track and then the train pulled out for New York. None but the guards showed themselves, and they looked rather lazy and tired of their jobs. The train will reach New York to-morrow morning.

It bears one of the largest shipments of specie ever made on one train in this country, the value of the gold bars aggregating $20,000,000. The shipment was directed by Secretary Foster in view of the fact that the San Francisco Sub-Treasury had a plethora of gold in store.

Jno. R. Townsend who retires as County chairman can feel proud of the work done during the two years he was chairman. In 1890 he succeeded in getting out the vote so that Governor Pattison secured the largest majority ever given to any candidate, and a year later the candidate for State Treasurer received an increased majority for an off year. He has endeavored to be fair in his rulings, and retires with the friendship of a large majority of the democratic voters. Heavy burdens usually fall upon the chairman but Mr. Townsend has borne them with but little complaint.

Mrs. Amanda Paisley

For many years an esteemed communicant of Trinity Episcopal church, Newburgh, N. Y., always says **"Thank You"** to Hood's Sarsaparilla. She suffered for years from **Eczema** and **Scrofula** sores on her face, head and ears, making her deaf nearly a year, and affecting her sight. To the surprise of her friends

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has effected a cure and she can now hear and see as well as ever. For full particulars of her case send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in condition, proportion and appearance.

Dr. HOXIE'S CERTAIN CROUP CURE

Is a wonderful remedy for

HAY FEVER.

Its peculiar action on the mucous membranes of the throat, render it also a powerful curative agency in severe attacks of Croup, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. 50 cents. Sold by prominent druggists through the State.

YOUNG MEN WANTED.

We want the brightest, quickest and most aggressive young men and women to take the Business Course,
Stenographic Course,
Normal Course this year.

The great ambition of all young men to enter some profession opens with the door to clerical work and to business and creates a demand for young men and women in this line.

An evidence is that 324 sent to us last year for clerks, Book-keepers and Stenographers. Early enrollment necessary.

DAY SCHOOL,
NIGHT SCHOOL.

Opens August 29th. A catalogue will do you good. Call or write for one.

WOOD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Scranton, Pa.
8-12-1t

Fixed just right—Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They do it in just the right way, too—by using Nature's own methods. That's why they're better than the dreadful, old-fashioned pills, with their griping and violence.

But they're better in every way. In size, for instance, and dose. They're the smallest and the easiest to take; only one little Pellet is needed for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. They cleanse and regulate the system thoroughly—but it's done easily and naturally. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for value received.

Something else, that pays the dealer better, may be offered as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for *him*, but it can't be, for *you*.

PURE OLD RYE AND WHEAT WHISKEY.

We formerly had bonded warehouse room sufficient to store 8,000 gallons of whiskey, which we considered a stock sufficient to meet our trade, but we found however, the demand for our whiskey such, that for us to be able to get a larger stock of old whiskey, we were compelled to increase our storage room and have just completed an Ironclad bonded warehouse with a capacity sufficient to store 20,000 gallons of whiskey.

We aim to sell no whiskey less than one year old and from that on up to the oldest we have in stock except in original packages, thereby giving our patrons the benefit of the age.

What we claim over a great many other distillers:

FIRST, Briarcreek being a rich fertile valley, we are able to get a superior quality of grain to manufacture our whiskey from.

SECOND: Having our flouring mill in connection with our distillery we clean all our grain for distillation over a rigid process of the smutter, thereby, making it as clean as the grain that is ground into flour.

THIRD: We hand mash, double distill our whiskey and then re-distill on a copper distill.

FOURTH: We leach our whiskey well thereby getting out the fusil oil and all impurities, which new whiskey contains.

FIFTH: We use no second-handed barrels, our whiskey is all put in new, clean, Indiana White Oak barrels which is considered the best barrel in the market.

SIXTH: It is a known fact that the hotter whiskey is kept the faster it will age, therefore, we heat our bonded ware-house with steam so the thermometer will register 70 degrees, when the temperature is at zero.

We have never distilled any corn, and do hereby guarantee all our whiskey positively pure rye or wheat and for purity and quality we defy competition, and to any person who will find any poisonous drug in our whiskey, put in by us, as it leaves our distillery or sales-room we will forfeit $500.00.

ASH & BRO.,
BRIARCREEK,
Col. Co., Pa
6-10-3mo.

Some one has said that a bargain is an article sold under its real *value*. Some advertisers are not believers in this theory or are as economical of the truth as they are with their bargains.

But "an honest tale speeds best being plainly told." This is our purpose in offering *Wall paper* bargains. They are bargains because they are as we represent them, full length, full weight, bona-fide goods.

We know one instance of a bargain in wall paper which after it was on the walls lead pencil marks showed through. Whose was the bargain?

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$6.55 PRESENT FREE!

Beautiful book containing the latest vocal music full sheet-music plates, handsome cover, including the following gems, unabridged:

Afterwards,	40	I've Worked Eight Hours,	40
Baby's Fast Asleep,	40	I Whistle and Wait,	40
Comrades,	50	Love's Golden Dream,	50
God Bless Our Land,	25	Old Organ Blower,	25
Go Pretty Rose,	50	Our Last Waltz,	50
Guard the Flag,	40	Over the Moonlit Sea,	40
In Old Madrid,	50	Sweet Katie Conner,	40
Mary and John,	40	What is Love,	40

We give this book to introduce to you KROUT'S BAKING POWDER And KROUT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. *Unsurpassed for PURITY and STRENGTH.* Your grocer will give you a circular containing additional Premium List with full particulars how to get them free.

ALBERT KROUT, Chemist, Phila.

Pimples, Boils, Black-Heads, IN FACT.

We must all have new, rich blood, which is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, Dr. LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood, Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it.

THE SELLERS MEDICINE CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

TALMAGE'S NEW BOOK 400 Wonderful Pictures. Sales immense. Agents Wanted. Exclusive Territory. Big pay. 30 Day's Credit. No Capital Needed. Also send 9 Agents' Addresses and receive FREE TO YOU, Talmage's favorite Picture of Christ, in Oil Colors. Address, HISTORICAL PUB. CO. Phila. Pa.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa as second class matter. March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1892.

The police made eleven arrests during the month of July.

The funeral of the little child of George Hassert, Jr., will be held today (Friday) at 10 o'clock.

Dr. M. J. Hess is breaking ground for a residence on Fifth street, next to L. E. Wallers.

Republican delegate election Saturday, August 13th between 4 and 7 o'clock.

The Premium List of the Bloomsburg Fair will soon be ready for distribution.

W. A. Gribben has opened a blacksmith shop in the rear of the Exchange Hotel stables.

John A. Funston is building a new house on Iron street. Chas. Krug has the contract.

Thomas Gorrey, contractor, has broken ground for a large double frame dwelling house on East street for Dr. I. W. Willits.

E. J. Bowman who is taking an outing at Forks was in town Wednesday. He reports bass fishing good at Forks.

N. W. Barton has purchased the Miller property, corner of East and Fifth streets, and is making some improvements on it.

A. C. DeSheppard, the locks-smith has taken out letters patent for a utensil to make meat tender. He will soon have them on sale.

There will be a game of base ball Saturday between the Bloomsburg team and a club from Humbolt, near Hazleton. A good game may be expected.

Chautauquans will hold a basket picnic at Shikellimg, Tuesday, August 16. Any who desire may take meals at the hotel. All Chautauquans and their friends are invited.

Thirty children from the fresh air fund of New York City arrived in Bloomsburg, Tuesday. They are entertained in the families of the Lutheran and Baptist Churches.

A festival will be held in Espy by the choir of the M. E. Church and their friends, on next Saturday evening, August 13th. Let everybody help on a benevolent work.

The "Agassiz Association" wishes to send a contribution to the World's Fair, and will have Ice Cream, Cake and Fancy articles for sale on Friday evening, August 12th at St. Paul's Rectory.

The warm weather was very oppressive at Mountain Grove this week. The meetings were adjourned Tuesday on account of the heat, and those in attendance sought places to get a slight draught of air.

A traveling man from Chicago, who was in Bloomsburg this week, reports that the democrats feel confident of carrying Illinois for Cleveland and Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson is a very popular man in that state.

Wednesday afternoon lightning struck and killed a team of horses belonging to Mr. Miller near Millville. Mr. Miller was in the fields hauling in oats, and was thrown to the ground by the shock when the team was killed.

During the thunder storm Wednesday afternoon lightning struck in a machine shop opposite Shickshinny, and stunned three of the workmen.—One of the workmen had the shoes torn off his feet. All three recovered in a short time.

William Gehringer, night watchman at the Tube works met with a singular accident last Saturday evening. While on his way to work he was stung on the cheek by some poisonous bug. Immeaditely his face began to swell, and on the following day convulsions ensued. He is yet in a precarious condition.

"Saturday" Dehart was committed to jail by J. M. Clark, Esq. on Monday on a charge of drunkenness, indecent exposure &c. She has been in the lock-up a number of times, but it has no good effect on her. The full extent of the law mtght help to abate what is getting to be a public nuisance.

Miss H. Frances Jones will deliver a lecture in the Methodist church at Stillwater on Friday evening August 19th.

The Hess re-union will be held at Oak Grove, Bloomsburg, on Thursday Aug. 25th. Let all relatives circulate this announcement so that there may be a large attendance.

Mr. P. G. Miller has commenced the delivery of coal to the public schools of Bloomsburg. He was the successful bidder in furnishing coal. The amount used this year will be about two hundred tons.

Remember that tomorrow (Saturday Aug. 13) the American Mechanics will have an Excursion and pic-nic to Lake Side park, East Mahanoy Junction. Train will leave P. & R. depot at 8 o'clock A. M. Fare for round trip, $1 co

Owing to the very large amount of money outstanding on our books, we are sending statements to every person having an open account with us, whether large or small. Bills for subscription will be mailed with the papers. A prompt response is respectfully requested in each case.

A union meeting of the Christian Endeavor Societies of Bloomsburg will be held in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, and will be addressed by State Secretary Wm. S. Ferguson of Philadelphia. Those interested in this great work, and the public generally, are invited to be present.

THE BALL GAMES.

Large crowds attended the games between Altoona and Danville at Athletic Park last Friday and Saturday. The first game was won by Danville. The following is the score;

DANVILLE.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E
Devinney, ss	1	1	2	2	0
Fox, c	2	1	4	1	0
Goodhart, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Coleman 1b	0	0	10	0	0
McCoy 3b	1	1	2	1	0
Malott, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Ross, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Tighe, 2b	0	0	4	5	1
Rhodes, p	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	5	10	27	10	1

ALTOONA.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E
Shaffer, 1b	0	3	13	1	0
Gibson, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Wetzel, 3b	0	2	4	2	1
Seybold, lf	0	0	2	0	1
Carey, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Flanigan, c	0	0	3	4	0
Reed, 2b	0	2	2	4	0
Afflebach, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Hodson, p	1	0	0	3	0
Totals	1	7	27	10	1

Earned runs, Danville 3; Two base hits, Fox, Rhodes, Goodhart, McCoy, Reed; Stolen bases, Devinney, Goodhart, Wetzel; First base on balls, by Rhodes 5, by Hodson 5; Struck out by Rhodes 4, by Hodson 3; Time 2 hours, 15 minutes; Umpire Jameson.

On Saturday afternoon two games were played. Hayes was not on hand and it was reported that he had left town which proved to be true. The scores were as follows:

FIRST GAME.

DANVILLE.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E
Devinney, ss	0	1	1	2	2
Fox, c	1	1	3	2	1
Goodhart, rf	1	1	0	5	0
Goleman, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
McCoy, 3b	0	1	4	0	0
Eagan, cf	0	3	1	0	0
Malott lf	0	0	2	0	0
Tighe, 2b	1	1	6	0	0
Fee, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	3	9	24	8	3

ALTOONA.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E
Shaffer, 1b	0	0	3	0	0
Gibson, c	1	1	3	2	0
Wetzel, 3b	2	2	1	1	0
Seibold, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Carey, rf	1	1	3	0	1
Flannigan, cf	1	1	1	1	0
Reed, 2b	0	1	3	7	1
Zecher, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Afflebach, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	5	7	27	16	2

INNINGS.

Danville.....0-0-1-0-0-2-0-0-0—3
Altoona.....1-0-0-0-0-0-2-0-0-x—5

Earned runs, Altoona 3, Danville 3; Home run, Goodhart; First base on balls, Wetzell, Zecher, Malott; Struck out, Carey 3; Stolen bases, Shaffer 2, wetzel, Flannigan; Time, 1:30; Umpire, Jamison.

SECOND GAME.

DANVILLE.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E
Devinney, ss	2	1	4	3	1
Fox c	0	1	5	1	0
Goodhart, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Coleman, 1b	1	2	6	1	1
McCoy, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
Eagan, cf	0	1	3	0	2
Malott, lf	0	0	0	0	1
Tighe, 2b	0	1	4	3	1
Rhodes, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	4	9	24	9	7

ALTOONA.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E
Shaffer, 1b	1	2	14	0	0
Gibson, c	2	2	6	0	0
Wetzel, 3b	3	1	1	3	0
Seibold, lf	1	1	0	1	0
Carey, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Flannigan, cf	0	3	2	0	0
Reed, 2b	1	0	3	6	0
Zecher, ss	0	0	0	5	0
Hodson, p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	10	10	27	16	0

INNINGS.

Danville.....0-0-0-3-0-0-0-1-0—4
Altoona.....4-1-0-1-1-0-3-0-x—10

Earned runs, Altoona 6, Danville 4; Two base hits, Carey, Seibold; Home run, Coleman; Double play, Reed and Shaffer; First base on balls, off Rhodes 4, off Hodson 2; Struck out, Seibold 2, Carey, Flannigan, Hodson, Malott 2, Rhodes 3; Stolen bases, Shaffer, Gibson, Wetzel, Devinney; passed ball, Fox; Time, 1:45; Umpire, Jamison.

LATEST FROM HOMESTEAD.

THE SITUATION IS LITTLE CHANGED SINCE LAST WEEK.

PITTSBURG, AUG. 8—The seventh week of the great strike begins to day with no particular change at Homestead since last Sunday excepting that the company has more men at work. Outwardly the strikers are as firm as ever, but many privately express a desire to return to work and say they are only deterred by the influences of the majority. The company now has fully twelve hundred men in the mill, but many of these would have to give way to the old men, if they would decide to go back The Carnegie company has promised that the new men will not be disturbed, but of course this refers only to the ones whose work is satisfactory.

The three regiments of the National Guard are still on duty and at least two regiments will remain as long as there is any danger of an outbreak.

An attempt will be made to start the Duquesne plant this morning. The furnaces have been lighted and charged and everything is in readiness to resume operations. Master Mechanic Miller stated last night that sixty per cent, of the old men had returned to work in the mechanical department already and he expect at least 300 men to-day. It is the intention to start the blooming, converting; billet and mechanical departments. Vice President Carey of the Amalgamated association, is not inclined to believe Miller's statement and says he is confident that not one man will go back.

The residents of Duquense were greatly excited last night. They apprehend that if any of the men attempt to go into the mill an effort will be made by some of the strikers to prevent them doing so. In the event of this, collision with the militia is probable, as two campanies of the Sixteenth regiment are still on guard on the hill above the mill.

There is no change at the Union mills in this city and no effort has yet been made to resume operations at the Beaver Falls plant.

TO SAVE LIFE.

LABORDE'S METHOD OF RESTORING BREATH IN DESPERATE CASES.

From the London News.

Anybody may be called upon to afford assitance to drowned persons while the doctor is being sent for, and Professor Laborde's simple method for restoring breath when all other means have failed deserves to be universa ly known. The other day at a watering place in Normandy two bathers, a young man and a boy, who were unable to swim, went out of their depth and disappeared. They were brought on shore inanimate, and were taken to the village. Two doctors were sent for, but the young man gave no sign of life, and they were declared dead.

Mr. Laborde, who was fishing at half an hour's distance, came up as soon as he heard of the accident. He examined the body and found that the extremities were cold and the heart had stopped. Then taking hold of the root of tongue he drew it violently forward, giving it a succession of jerks in order to excite the reflex action of the breathing apparatus, which is always extremely sensitive. At the end of a few minutes a slight hiccough showed that the patient was saved. In addition to the usual restorative means, Professor Laborde in extreme cases rubs the chest with towels soaked in nearly boiling water.

ALL SHOULD REMEMBER.

1. That all nominations of candidates to be voted on the general or local tickets in November next, must be certified to the State Department at Harrisburg on or before the 13th of September. All nominations not thus certified can't be printed on the uniform ticket to be voted by all at the election.

2. That every otherwise qualified voter, excepting those who will vote on age—because between 21 and 22 years of age on election day—must be assessed on or before the 8th of September, unless they were assessed last year.

3. That all who have paid a State or county tax within two years, must pay such tax on an assessment made within two years, on or before the 8th of October.

4. That failure to file nominations in time practically defeat the candidates whose name are not thus filed; that failure to be assessed forfeits the right to vote, and that failure to pay a State or county tax within two years, also disfranchises the citizen

All should remember these dates. Every party should see that its nomination are filed within the time specified by the new law, and every citizen who respect his manhood should look to his own assessment personally, and personally his own taxes. The man who expects his party committee to pay his poll-tax simply sells his vote to his party for 25 cents a year.—*Times.*

It is what Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does that tells the story of its merit and has given it the largest sale of any medicine.

PROTECTION IN PRACTICE.

An Incontrovertible Statement Made by a Technical Magazine.

The Engineering and Mining Journal gives an exceedingly valuable illustration of the manner in which a protective tariff raises its beneficiaries above the operations of the natural law of trade.

The illustration concerns steel rails, which are now $4 a ton higher than they were in 1885, although the cost of production and the tariff tax are less and the demand is slight. The command of the market by reason of the tariff on rails and the ownership of the Bessemer patents has enabled the rail makers to fix arbitrarily the price of their products.

The American manufacturers make much of the fact that improved machinery has greatly increased their output, and The Journal estimates that the cost of producing steel rails, when the manufacturer makes his own pig, cannot exceed $20 a ton. In 1885 steel rails sold at $26 a ton, and the cost of Bessemer pig alone was $16. At $30 a ton the profits on the annual output of steel rails is necessarily between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000.

That the protective tariff gives this enormous dividend to the makers, who instead of increasing wages are trying to cut them down, is shown by an examination of English prices. In May, 1892, English rails sold for $19.44. The duty on this—$13.44—would make their price $32.88, not counting freight and insurance. It is clear therefore that $30 is the price at which the English rails can be kept out. While the English price has fallen since 1885 from $23.17 a ton to $19.44, the price of English pig has risen from $10.69 a ton to $12.15.

In other words, the English maker pays $1.48 more for his pig and gets $3.73 less for his rails. At the same time, while the price of American rails advanced from $26 to $30 a ton, the price of American pig fell from $17 to $14 a ton, so that the American maker paid $3 less for his pig and got $4 more for his product.

This gain he keeps for himself.—New York World.

WHAT THE FORCE BILL MEANS.

The Timely Warning of a Staunch Democratic Journal.

The Lodge force bill passed by the Republican house of representatives in the Reed congress two years ago, and practically indorsed by the Republican party in its national convention at Minneapolis, is a long and in places a tedious document. It was carefully drawn with the purpose of muddling the unprofessional reader and of beclouding in a sea of cuttlefish obscurity some of its most dangerous and revolutionary provisions.

But a casual reading reveals it as an insidious attempt to subvert the constitution of the United States and to substitute government by federal returning boards for free representative government of and by the people. Even if its other provisions were honest—which they are not—its openly avowed purpose of taking control of congressional elections out of the hands of officers chosen by the people of the several states and vesting it in judges appointed by the president would suffice to damn its authors to everlasting infamy as traitors to the American system of government. —St. Louis Republic.

Was This Collateral Nepotism?

President Harrison has vetoed the bill for the relief of William McGarrahan. Naturally. McGarrahan is poor and the men who are operating the valuable mines to which McGarrahan lays claim are rich. And one of these, too, is Pacific Railroad Magnate D. O. Mills, father-in-law to Whitelaw Reid, who is President Harrison's present running mate. Mr. Harrison will have a hard job in explaining away this veto. The bill to which he refused his signature merely provided for referring McGarrahan's case to the court of claims, where it could be acted upon judicially and the right and the law and the equity in the matter be determined. President Harrison's veto means simply that McGarrahan is deprived of the right to be heard in the courts. But then McGarrahan is poor, and D. O. Mills is in the habit of contributing liberally to the Republican campaign fund.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Effect of Harrison's Speeches.

The situation in Indiana is very unsatisfactory to the Republicans this year, and they will make extraordinary efforts to carry that state. Harrison's plurality in 1888 was only 2,848. A change of 1,200 votes would have given its electoral vote to Cleveland. Two years later the Democratic candidate for secretary of state beat his Republican opponent by 19,579. That was in the "tidal wave" following the passage of the McKinley bill and President Harrison's force bill scheme, and his speechifying tour through the middle and western states.—Charleston News and Courier.

Corrupters of Youth.

Cicero in the Roman senate branded Catiline as the corrupter of youth. The Dudleys and Quays of the Republican party are the Catilines, the corrupters of youth; the exponents of the party which inaugurated the corrupt use of money in elections, and which founds its hope of success on the amount of money it can raise from favored and protected classes. Do they recall the fate of Catiline and his followers?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Memorable Meeting.

The more the Democrats of New York become acquainted with their vice presidential candidate the better they like him. He deserves their earnest and undeviating support, and he is certain to receive it. The meeting between General Stevenson and Mr. Cleveland was an occasion of real Democratic felicity. The welcome of both by the Democracy of New York was an event memorable in the annals of politics.—Brooklyn Eagle.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

John Lex of Philadelphia is visiting his cousin C. H. Reice.

A WIDE REPUTATION.

W. R. Manners, manufacturer of Manners' Sarsaparilla, was in town one day last week, and showed us an order and check from Scotland for a considerable quantity of his medicine. They are fast acquiring a wide reputation. Ask your druggist for Manners' Sarsaparilla.

Rev. Samuel Barnes of Philadelphia, formerly Presiding Elder of this District, will preach in the Methodist Episcopal church next Sunday at 10½ a. m.

F. P. Davis, post master at Canby, was again elected member of the standing committee of Mt. Pleasant township. Frank is a staunch democrat and the voters of his district are with him.

Orangeville Academy, Orangeville, Pa.

Begins the next school year under a new management. A first class Preparatory Institution, open to both sexes. Prepares for Business, for Teaching and for entrance to higher institutions. Course in Shorthand and Typewriting. Expenses Low, Pleasant Location. For Circulars, etc., address

W. C. MAUSER, Principal,
Orangeville, Pa.

Next term opens, Sept. 5. 8-12-4t.

The annual picnic of the Lutheran Sunday School will be held at Millville grove Tuesday of next week Aug 16th. If it should storm that day the excursion will take place next day.

C. Mears and Son have again shipped a car load of their Perfect Washers to Omaha, Nebraska. They have some live agents, at Omaha who know when they get hold of a good article. They recently sent a number of Washers to England. The sales of the Perfect Washer are increasing from year to year. It has now become a household necessity.

WOOD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

This institution commences another year August 29. It is to-day the great business school of the east and thousands of its students are filling good positions in all parts of the United States.

The coming year will be fruitful of the best results as the management is doing everything in its power to make the school more efficient.

The selection of James H. Mercer as chairman of the standing committee is an honor to a worthy gentleman. He has proven himself a staunch and fearless democrat and will no doubt make an honest effort to give the democratic candidates an increased majority. The position of chairman is not an enviable one, and it requires time tact and funds, but if others will do one half the work that may be expected from Mr. Mercer our democratic majority of the county should be 3,000 for Grover Cleveland.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL.

Mrs. M. A. Burns and daughter design opening a kindergarten and primary school in the brick Pres. church about the first of Sept. Free use will be made of the Froebel gifts for Kindergarten work and special attention to primary reading and juvenile music. Mrs. Burns has, until the last year been steadily engaged in teaching and her knowledge of child life and her close study of child ability and possibility must be essential helps in the school room. 8-5 2t.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Lamp-chimneys cost so little that we let them go on breaking. We go on buying and grumbling.

What should we do?

Get Macbeth's "Pearl-top" and "Pearl-glass;" they are made of tough glass, tough against heat; they do not break in use; they do from accident.

They are fine, well made, exact; they fit the lamps they are made for; stand upright; the shade is right; they make a right draught for light; they are uniform. Both bear a label for your protection. Look for it.

Be willing to pay a nickel more and stop this constant expense and annoyance.

Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. A. MACBETH Co.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

BRISTOR H.,

is a young stallion, two years old, owned by C. E. Hower of Bloomsburg. He was sired by the celebrated trotter, Frank M., some of whose colts have made great records. His dam is a Morgan mare with three minute record. Bristor H. will stand for the season of 1892 at the stable of C. E. Hower, Bloomsburg. Terms $25.00 tf.

Clearing out Light Suits; a few left at Lowenberg's

Nice lace straws for ladies and children, 37 cts. at Stohner's.

Hats trimmed free of charge thi month at Stohner,s.

Female Weakness Positive cure

TO THE EDITORS:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs, I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any lady if they will send their Express and P. O. address. Yours respectfully, DR. W. B. MARCHISI, 90 GENESEE ST., UTICA, N. Y.

☞ TO THE PUBLIC.

B. W. Jury, a practical builder of many years experience, has located in Bloomsburg, and is now ready to make estimates and take contracts for the erection of buildings either large or small. Office in Columbian Building, 3rd floor, in S. Neyhard's room.

5-20-3m.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorise our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at C. A. Kleim's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Lace straws for 25 cts. at Stohne'rs

A nobby line of summer shirts at Lowenberg's.

Straw hats, and Flowers all reduced at Stohner's.

Mrs. Stohner has just returned from Phila. with the latest novelty in Summer Millinery.

For Wall Paper and Window Shades go to Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

Get a cheap and stylish hat now at Stohner's. No charge for trimming.

Deeds, single and double acknowledgement, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

A fine crayon portrait given with every $10 worth of goods purchased at J. A. Hess, the shoe dealer.

Don't fail to call at J. A. Hess', and examine his fine line of shoes for summer wear, Oxford Ties, etc., before purchasing elsewhere.

No old goods, all new styles. When we secure a bargain our customers have the benefit.

See our large hats for children, only 25 cts., at Stohner's.

Glasses fitted free of charge at J. G. Wells.' All workguaranteed.

Clerical coats in Alpaca etc., at Lowenberg's.

Pretty straws for children at Lowenberg's.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by C. A. Kleim.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Caroline Mann, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court, an auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of the administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of said estate, to and amongst the parties entitled thereto, will attend at the office of Hon. Grant Herring in Bloomsburg on Friday, September 16, 1892 at nine o'clock in the forenoon to perform the duties of his appointment. All parties interested and having claims upon said fund, are required to attend and establish their rights or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

CHARLES C. EVANS,
Auditor.

A WINNING CANDIDATE.

Hon. William J. Stone, Gubernatorial Nominee of Missouri Democrats.

Hon. William J. Stone, whom the Democrats of Missouri have nominated, and who will consequently be the next governor of that state, is a citizen of Nevada, Vernon county, and is known to the people by reason of his long and conspicuous services in congress. He was born in Madison county, Ky., May 7, 1847, and was educated in the State university of Missouri. He came to Missouri in 1863, was admitted to the bar in 1867 and served as prosecuting attorney of Vernon county during the years 1872–4.

In addition to his large business as a lawyer, Mr. Stone is engaged in farming and cattle raising. He was elected by large majorities to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses, and refused to become a candidate again,

WILLIAM J. STONE.

even in the face of the conceded fact that he would have no opposition. During his term in congress Mr. Stone achieved a national reputation for eloquence, for a thorough mastery of national affairs and for fidelity to the people of Missouri, and he voluntarily retired from the office of representative in congress for the reason then stated, that he could no longer afford to live in Washington upon a congressman's pay.

Western States to Be Contested.

This year the aroused Democracy will contest every western state in the cause of right and justice. The days of Iowa's 80,000 and Kansas' 75,000 Republican majority have gone and with it the arrogant boasts of the overfed Republicans. Western people are understanding that the protected manufacturers of the country with their millions and millions of protected industries that enable them to rob the consumers and secure millions every year over a legitimate profit are not especially profitable to them.—Burlington (Ia.) Gazette.

The Republican Policy.

The policy of the Republican party is to becloud the issue of the campaign with appeals to passion and a pretense of patriotism. Daily the columns of their papers bear evidence of this. It is an old trick. There never was a time when a reform was proposed that those whose privileges were to be cut down in the interests of the common people did not cry out "treason," and unfortunately there are always a great many well meaning but unthinking people who are misled thereby.—Seattle (Wash.) Telegraph.

Worst Features of the Feudal System.

It is as the leading representative and exponent of this communism that Carnegie has begun a feudal war in Pennsylvania; that he has employed mercenaries as his vassals to shoot down the wages of the workers in whose name he collects toll from the American people. He has revived in America the worst features of the feudal system, and the maintenance of this system is what his defenders mean when they talk of the "rights of property."—St. Louis Republic.

Echo Answers, "Why?"

Why should nineteen-twentieths of the wage earners of the United States—by which term we include all who draw an income, whether from business, the professions or manual labor—be taxed on the pretext of giving the other twentieth higher wages when they themselves must rely wholly on their own exertions and dispense with government favors?—Rochester Herald.

No Objection at All.

The claim that Mr. Shiras has not always voted the straight Republican ticket is no objection to him. It ought not to be an objection in the eyes of the most hardened Republican in the world. The man who could vote the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania straight on every occasion would be too much of a partisan to be a safe judge.—Buffalo Enquirer.

The West Virginia Republican Way.

Three or four political bosses assembled at Steve Elkins' cottage one Sunday, at Deer Park, and decided the destinies of the Republican party of West Virginia in precisely the same way as they would close any contract for the purchase and delivery of merchandise.—Wheeling Register.

They Will Not Fail.

Will the people of the south fail to rally to the Democratic standard in view of this monstrous force bill issue? The Democratic party is the sworn enemy of the force bill party, and only by the triumph of the Democratic party can the force bill be killed and buried.—Richmond State.

Much More Difficult.

Personally Mr. Carter is a pleasant gentleman of some ability, but he has had no experience in national politics, and he will find it much harder to carry the country for Harrison than it was to steal the state of Montana for the Republicans.—Sioux City (Ia.) Tribune.

CAMPAIGN SONGS.

Best Efforts of Versifiers in the New York World's Prize Competition.

[Air—"Wearing of the Green."]

Oh, workmen dear, and do you hear
The roar of Labor's gun?
It means a Democratic year,
And the fight has just begun.
They fooled us great in eighty-eight
With the free trade bugaboo,
When they talked and wrote for the Labor vote,
But they can't in ninety-two.
I met with Andy Carnegie
And he took me by the hand,
And he said, "Come here, my honest friend,
And tell me how you stand."
I stand against protection, sir;
And this is what I mean:
I lost my vote four years ago,
This time I'm not so green.

We want no Force bill on our plate,
For danger in it lurks.
We've had the shotgun policy
And know just how it works.
We want no high protection—
'Tis a fizzle and a snare
That makes the poor man poorer
And protects the millionaire.
We want no fulsome promises,
No shirt of crimson hue,
We want no chestnut arguments
In eighteen ninety-two.
We want no more of humbug,
For we've had enough of that;
We want no human iceberg,
And we want no grandpa's hat.

I've told you what we don't want,
Now I'll tell you what we do:
We want an honest tariff,
And an honest revenue;
We want an honest ballot,
And we want an honest count;
We want for honest labor
But an honest, just amount;
We want a civil service law
To so change things about,
That we may keep the good men in
And "turn the rascals out."
And for such honest government
Our Uncle Sam employs
Such men as Grover Cleveland
And his mate from Illinois.

Faithful, True and Brave.

[Air—"Auld Lang Syne."]

When Cleveland lived in Wasington,
Then all our people knew,
That what he thought best to be done
He always dared to do.

Then Grover we will not forget,
But high his banner wave:
The emblematic words there set
Are, Faithful, True and Brave.

Yes, faithful he to every trust
His office did impose,
Faithful to those who loved him most,
And faithful to his foes.

True to the friends who placed him there,
And true to every vow,
True in the past, and we declare
That he is truthful now.

Brave when a mayor those can tell
To whom he brought relief,
Brave when he ruled his state so well,
Brave when a nation's chief.

Cleveland.

[Air—"Star Spangled Banner."]

Oh, say, don't you see at the breaking of dawn*
The name that is hailed as the pride of the nation?
Like a beacon it gleams as it ushers the morn,
And fills every breast with supreme exultation,
As it catches the eye.
Freemen everywhere vie
With each other in shouts as they raise it on high:
'Tis that grand patronymic o'er which they may rave—
It is "Cleveland," the honest, the pure and the brave!
Repeat last two lines.

As the plaudits ascend from the earth to the skies
That name is sent flashing from ocean to ocean;
And patriots look up with their tear lashened eyes,
While they give thanks to God with profoundest emotion,
For they know in the fight
'Gainst the prowess of might
That name will unswervingly stand for the right;
And their hope is the man who his country will save—
Great Cleveland, the peerless, the true and the brave!
Repeat.

'Mid the jibes and the scoffs of his foes see him stand,
Unmoved, though reviled by their gross maledictions.
As a leader of men who was born to command,
He is firm as a rock in his honest convictions.
See his banner unfurled
To the gaze of the world
As his "tariff reform" 'gainst "protection" is hurled;
To his party himself as its platform he gave—
Great Cleveland, the noble, unswerving and brave!
Repeat.

With his grasp on the helm of the good ship of state
He will guide the old craft 'mid the rocks of "protection;"
And though "Force bills" arise, through Republican hate,
No part of our land need feel fear nor dejection;
With a man who is just,
Who deems "office a trust,"
Will our country be safe, and exalt him we must;
For the people will voice in one grand tidal wave
The election of Cleveland, the honored, the brave!
Repeat.

* The time Cleveland was nominated.

When Benny Goes Marching Home.

[Air—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home"]

In eighteen hundred and ninety-two
We'll fight for Cleve,
In eighteen hundred and ninety-two
We'll fight for Steve,
In eighteen hundred and ninety-three
We'll share the joys of victory,
And we'll all feel gay when Benny goes marching home.

In eighteen hundred and ninety-two
We'll shout for Cleve,
In eighteen hundred and ninety-two
We'll shout for Steve,
In eighteen hundred and ninety-three
We'll shout again the change to see,
And we'll all feel gay when Benny goes marching home.

In eighteen hundred and ninety-two
We'll vote for Cleve,
In eighteen hundred and ninety-two
We'll vote for Steve,
In eighteen hundred and ninety-three
They'll camp in Washington, D'ye C.,
And we'll all feel gay when Benny goes marching home.

Cleveland at the Head.

[Air—"Yankee Doodle."]

Come, put the ship of state in trim,
Call back her old commander,
And be the weather foul or fair
You know he's sure to land her.

CHORUS.

Grover Cleveland at the head,
Stevenson beside him—
He'll carry, too, a trusty crew,
You know, for you have tried him.

With such a spirit in the lead
There's not a rock or breaker
But she will breast or safely clear;
There's not a storm can shake her.

The Force bill rocks are just ahead
And silver shoals to strand her,
But naught's to fear and naught to dread
With Cleveland for commander

Run up the flag and spread the sails,
To face November weather;
The Democrats are all on deck,
And all will pull together.

CHORUS.

Grover Cleveland at the head,
Stevenson beside him—
He'll carry, too, a trusty crew,
Now victory betide him!

Freedom and the Right.

[Air—"Battle Song of Victory."]

We are marshaling our forces to meet the coming foe;
With Cleveland and Stevenson we'll conquer as we go;
With the old watchword of "Freedom," the battle cry of "Right,"
We are clothed in triple armor and will make a gallant fight.

CHORUS.

So, brothers, let us rally around the tried and true;
Nothing shall ever divide the gray and blue.
We'll march in serried column 'neath the banner of the free,
And shout the song of victory from the mountains to the sea.

Where the northern pine is whispering swayed by the autumn breeze,
Where the southern palm is blooming beside the tropic seas,
Where the orient of our Union smileth in the morning rise,
And the occident is blushing with sunset's crimson dyes.

Three cheers then for Democracy, the people's hope and star;
The Jeffersonian torches shall be lighted near and far;
The shouts shall ring triumphant from valley, hill and plain
When Cleveland, the tried and true, comes to his own again.

Then, brothers, let us rally around the tried and true;
Nothing shall ever divide the gray and blue;
We'll march in serried column 'neath the banner of the free,
And shout the song of victory from the mountains to the sea.

Marching for Cleveland.

[Air—"Marching Through Georgia."]

Grover leads his forces on to battle for the right;
See the stalwart workingmen all eager for the fight;
Now we'll crush monopolies and trusts with all our might
As we go marching for Cleveland.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! hurrah! for Grover and the right!
Hurrah! hurrah! we'll surely win the fight!
For, oh! he is the people's man; they know he's "honor bright;"
That's why we're marching for Cleveland.

The "Chinese wall" will crumble down when Grover takes the chair;
The burdens will be lifted from the weary brow of care,
And "Gran'ther's Hat will find release from Presidential snare"
As we go marching for Cleveland.

We'll have an honest government when Grover's at the head,
No "Force bill" on his banner, economy instead.
Sure none will dare to falter by such a chieftain led
As we go marching for Cleveland.

We are all united now at north, east, south and west,
The colored and the white man, too, will fight their level best;
With equal rights and honest votes we'll put 'em to the test
As we go marching for Cleveland.

Then rally 'round the standard, boys; we'll give 'em three times three!
Our Grover and our Stevenson—what union there will be!
We'll sweep the land from north to south and back from sea to sea
As we go marching for Cleveland.

Cleveland, Ninety-two.

[Air—"Bonnie Blue Flag."]

The Democrats are coming, boys, with Grover at their head,
The freemen of America advance with solid tread;
We come to cast our ballots for retrenchment and reform,
And we will sweep the spendthrifts out in next November's storm.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! To Cleveland we are true,
And we'll elect him president,
November, ninety-two.

And we will send the Force bill down, with Mister Lodge in tow,
To keep McKinley comp'ny, in November, don't you know;
And Grandpa's Hat and Benjamin will follow in their track,
And they can hold a "caucus" there with Johnny Wanamak!

And we'll reform the tariff, boys, that makes our living high,
And fight the big monopolies that turn men out to die;
And we'll resent the insult then flung out by little Ben—
"Cheap clothing" for Americans can only "make cheap men."

"The shopping women did it," boys, in last November's fight,
Sent "Billion Dollar Congress" flying higher than a kite;
And sweethearts, wives and daughters true assisting us again,
To meet this happy congress we will send their little Ben.

With Cleveland and Stevenson, with honest hearts and true,
We'll rally 'round their standard, boys, and we will dare and do;
We'll pile up such majorities on "Hat and Rat," you see,
That they will never rise again to fight Democracy!

The Democrats are coming, boys, with steady step and free,
From every nook and corner of this land of liberty;
The south will join the northern host, the east will join the west,
With "victory" emblazoned on the Democratic crest!

Ninety-three.

[Air—"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."]

At the polls on the eighth of November
Benny's hopes to the ground will be dashed,
And long will he sadly remember
How the Hat was eternally smashed;
And then, with the fair at Chicago,
Doubly blest will this great nation be,
When sweet Baby Ruth and her pa go
To the White House in March, ninety-three.

CHORUS.

Three cheers for the year ninety-three,
Three cheers for the year ninety-three;
For then Baby Ruth and Pa Grover
Oust Grandpa and Baby McKee.

From Force bills and bogus protection
This tax burdened country to free
'Tis our duty at next fall's election,
So that in the year ninety-three,
When the tourists from Europe come over
The fair to explore, they'll espy
At the head of the people our Grover,
Ably backed up by stanch Ad-la-i.

Indifferent Republican Leaders.

If there is any sign of an aggressive Republican campaign in Ohio the country has not heard of it. John Sherman has got all he expects and Foraker is in the sulks.—St. Louis Republic.

The Change of Life.

The sole aim of women nearing this critical period should be to keep well, strong, and cheerful.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is peculiarly adapted to this condition. Girls about to enter womanhood find its assistance invaluable.

It cures the worst forms of Female Complaints, Bearing-down Feeling, Weak Back, Leucorrhœa, Failing and Displacement of the Womb, Inflammation, Ulceration, Irregularities, and all Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, Bloating, and is invaluable to the Change of Life.

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It isn't every body that wants the earth, but when people make up their minds that they want a piano, organ, or sewing machine, they want the best on earth for the least money. The proper thing to do is to buy of a good reliable home dealer who will make things right, if there is any thing wrong. Go and see J. Saltzer, the well known dealer in all kinds of musical instruments and sewing machines. He handles the Steck, Estey *and* Starr *pianos; the* Estey, Miller *and* United States *Organs.*

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Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good." —"No hires. No imitation is as good as the genuine Hires's."

HIS PRECIOUS BURDEN.

Saved From the Storm by Pluck and Heroism.

The wind was blowing a gale, the muddy expanse of water was heaving like an angry sea, says the Sioux City *Tribune*. Spectators on the elevated shore braced themselves against the breeze and offered up silent prayers for the heroic men risking their lives in the rescue. "Look! look! look!" rose the excited cry. A thousand eyes were focused on a struggling figure in the flood.

The water was up to his waist. Cedar blocks danced round him like corks, and huge piles of drift passed dangerously near him as he struggled in the current.

He was a strong man, but he was weighted down with two precious burdens. The wind whirled away his hat and blew his thick, black hair about his eyes in sheer deviltry. It blinded him, and he dipped his head in the flood to weigh it down.

He staggered on, holding all that was dear to him safe and dry above the whirling deluge. His strength is failing now. His grasp seems ready to loosen. A thousand hearts stop beating as he disappears for a moment, falling from weakness. He rises, holding aloft what he risked his life to save from the waves.

Strong arm and brave heart!

A boat shoots around a corner. The boatmen see him. He is saved! In one hand he grasps an empty valise; in the other a copper-bottomed kettle.

The Tiger Did Not Attack Him.

"When I was once in danger from a tiger," said an old East India veteran, "I tried sitting down and staring at him, as I had no weapons."

"How did it work?" asked a bystander.

"Perfectly—the tiger didn't even offer to touch me."

"Strange! How did you account for it?"

"Well, sometimes I've thought it was because I sat down on a very tall tree." —Irish Times.

His Income.

"I am so glad, my son," said the loving mother of the young architect, as she fondly stroked his head, "that you have done so well. How much money do you expect to make this year?"

"Well, mother," replied the talented young man, "that is hard to tell, but I am sure of $2,400. You see," he continued, gently pressing his mother's hand, "I have just got an order for four $600 cottages."—Truth.

Two Papas.

Wee Hostess—Mamma, shall I invite Lucy Littnay to my party?

Mamma—Certainly. She is the minister's daughter.

"Do ministers' daughters get invited everywhere?"

"Always."

"They ims lots of fun, I guess. I wish my papa was a minister, 'stead of a mis'ble sinner."—Good News.

How She Knew.

Little Pet—I dess those biscuit mamma made was dest wight, wasn't they?

Papa—Yes, they were delicious.

Little Pet—I didn't try zem, but I knew zay was.

Papa—You did? How?

Little Pet—You didn't say a word about zem.—Good News.

They Never Get Up.

Old Lady—Ooo! Horrors! There's a runaway! And there's a man in the wagon. Ooo! He'll get killed!

Bystander—Calm your fears, madam. He'll come out all right. 'Tisn't a man: it's a boy.—Good News.

Conditioned.

Saint Peter (to newly arrived spirit)—Take the toboggan slide.

Spirit—But, while in flesh, I never believed in a hell.

Saint Peter—Can't help that. It's a condition which confronts you now, not a theory.—Puck.

New Definitions.

Extending a Hand—Filling a straight flush.

Loud and Long—The Farmer's Dinner Horn.

Cold Comfort—Champagne Frappe.—Puck.

Business Before Pleasure.

Daughter (on a shopping tour)—Why, mother, you are not going to buy that, are you? We have only just started out.

Mother—True, daughter, but you must remember, purchases first and shopping afterwards.—Cloak Review.

In Boston.

"Who was called the father of his country, Miss Beacon?"

"George Washington was called the father of his country; but this was an erroneous idea, for it has been proven that to Adam belongs the ignominy."—Life.

Comparison.

Hubbard—What do you think of your new hands?

Bush—Oh, they knock down things: they're lightning.

Hubbard—What—so quick?

Bush—No; always striking.—Tid-Bits.

Every Attention Given.

"Mr. Schoolmaster, I hope you will treat this little boy of mine exactly as if he were your own son."

"Oh, yes; certainly. I will give him a whipping every day, since you desire it."—Tid-Bits.

The Work Was Performed.

Mr. Wildwest—You surely do not mean to say you're English. Why, you don't drop your h's!

Mr. Tewksbury-Pood—No; me valet attends to that for me.—Truth.

He Was Comprehensive.

Mrs. Snooper—Men make me tired.

Mrs. Swayback—What's the matter now?

Mrs. Snooper—My husband saw Mrs. Reedick yesterday and I asked him what she had on and he replied, "Oh, clothes."—Judge.

Good Old Fashioned Gingerbread.

1 cup molasses, 1 teaspoonful soda,
1 " sugar, 1 " cinnamon,
1 " lard, 1 tablespoonful ginger,
1 " sour or butter milk, 2 eggs.

About 5 cups of flour—work in four, then add cautiously. Stir butter, sugar, molasses and spice together to a light cream. Warm slightly on range. Beat eggs well, then add to the warmed mixture, milk, eggs, soda, and last flour. Beat very hard for 10 minutes and bake at once in loaf or small tins.

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HOW I EARNED AN ISLAND.

Enterprising Young Man: True & Co. instructed and started me. I worked steadily and made money faster than I expected to. I became able to buy an island and build a small summer hotel. If I don't succeed at that, I will go to work again at the business in which I made my money. **True & Co.:** Shall we instruct and start you, reader? If we do, and if you work industriously, you will in due time be able to buy an island and build a hotel, if you wish to. **Money** can be earned at our new line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This entirely new lead brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment—we teach you FREE. This is an age of marvelous things, and here is another great, useful, wealth-giving wonder. Great gains will reward every industrious worker. Wherever you are, and whatever you are doing, you want to know about this wonderful work at once. Delay means much money lost to you. No space to explain here, but if you will write to us, we will make all plain to you FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Box 400, Augusta, Maine.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 2nd floor Columbian building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
North American, of Philadelphia.
Franklin, of Philadelphia.
Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia.
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of New York.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, above Main, No. 5.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Teas, Syrups, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Spices, Bicarb Soda, Etc.,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
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Orders will receive prompt attention.

J. S. GARRISON, M. D.,
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Loans secured, Investments made. Real Estate bought and sold.
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BLOOMSBURG RELIABLE FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.
M. E. EDWARDS, Agent and Broker,
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(Successor to H. C. Chamberlin and I. Edwards')

COMPANIES REPRESENTED.	ASSETS.
Firemans Fund, of San Francisco,	$2,845,839.62
Spring Garden, of Philadelphia,	$1,361,975.62
American Central, of St. Louis,	$1,472,081.81
North British and Mercantile, of London and Edinburg, Eng. U. S. Branch, New York City,	$3,461,585.62

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID AT THIS AGENCY. 5-12-1y.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. FRANK ZARR,
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Can be consulted in German.

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Office, corner of Third and Main Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D.,
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Office, North side Main St., below Market,
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DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Market Street,
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Office, corner of Rock and Market Streets,
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Office, West First Street,
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Special attention given to the eye and the fitting of glasses.

H. V. WHITE. A. N. YOST.

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Wirt Building, Court House Square.
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JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Moyer Bros. Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Lockard's Building, 2nd floor, Corner Main and Centrset

MATTHEW McREYNOLDS,
CIVIL ENGINEER.
Office — Second Floor, Postoffice Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. J. BROWN, M. D.,
Office and Residence, Third Street, West of Market, near M. E. Church,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office hours every afternoon and evening. Special attention given to the eye and the fitting of glasses. Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office, Barton's Building, Main below Market
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, and all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

DR. M. J. HESS,
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College. Office 2nd floor front, Lockard's Building, corner of Main and Centre Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
Dentistry in all its branches, Work guaranteed as represented. Ether and Gas administered or ELECTRIC VIBRATOR and Local Anæsthetics used for the painless extraction of teeth free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO FREAS BROWN)
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
AGENTS AND BROKERS.
N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP,
FIRE INSURANCE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Home, of N. Y.; Merchants', of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N. Y.; Reading, Pa.; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, are liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
McCLOSKEY & TRACY, Proprietors.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

CLYDE C. YETTER,
FIRE INRURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Farm property a specialty. 4-22-1y.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.
AFTER MAY 15, 1892.
Trains leave Bloomsburg as follows: (Sundays excepted.)
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, etc., 6.10, 11.38 a. m.
For Williamsport, 7.45 a. m., 3.15 p. m. Sunday, 7.58 a. m., 4.28 p. m.
For Danville and Milton, 7.45 a. m., 3.15, 11.15 p. m. Sunday, 7.58 a. m., 4.28 p. m.
For Catawissa 6.10 7.45, 11.38 a. m., 12.15, 5.00, 6.30 p. m. Sunday, 10.21 a. m. 7.03 p. m.
For Rupert 6.10, 7.45, 11.38 a. m., 12.15, 3.15, 5.00, 6.30, 11.55 p. m. Sunday 7.58, 10.21 a. m., 4.28 7.03 p. m.
Trains for Bloomsburg
Leave New York via of Philadelphia 7.45 a. m., 4.00 p. m. and via Easton 8.45 a. m., 4.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10.00 a. m., 6.00 p. m.
Leave Reading 11.50 a. m. 7.57 p. m.
Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.
Leave Tamaqua 1.21 a. m., 9 28 p. m.
Leave Williamsport 9.50 a. m., 4.25 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 4.25 p. m.
Leave Catawissa 7.00, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.19, 6.10 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 7.45 a. m., 4.25 p. m.
Leave Rupert 6.21, 7.08, 8.27, 11.43 a. m., 1.37, 3.27, 6.19, 11.25 p. m. Sundas, 7.52, 10.12 a. m. 4.22 p. m.
For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Girard Avenue Station, Phila. (P. & R. R. R.) 3.55, 8.01, 11.27 a. m., 1.57, 3.56, 5.42 7.13 p. m. Sundays 3.55, 8.02, 11.27 a. m., 3.56, 5.42, 7 13 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.
Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street Wharf and South Street Wart.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY.
Weekdays—Express, 5.15 (excursion 6 45), 8.00 9.00, 10.45 a. m., 1.00 (Saturdays only 1.30), 2.00, 3.00 (30 minute flyer 3.30), 4.00, 5.00 6.00 p. m. Accommodation, 8.00, a. m., 4.15, 5.30, 6.20 p. m.
Sundays—Express 5.15, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 9.30, 10.30, a. m., 4.30 p. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m. and 4.45 p. m.
Returning, leave Atlantic City depot, and Arkansas avenues, weekdays—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.00 10.00 a. m. and 3.00, 4.00, 5.30 (Excursion, 6.00), 6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p. m. Accommodation, 6.10, 8.10, 8.10 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.
Sundays—Express 8.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.30 p. m. Accommodation, 7.30 a. m. and 5.05 p. m.
A. A. McLEOD, Pres. & Gen'l Manager. C. C. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH. A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 20	1 50		M
Cameron	6 35	....	.....	5 40
Chulasky	6 40	....	.....	5 50
Danville	6 48	2 12	10 26	5 58
Catawissa	7 05	2 26	10 39	6 07
Rupert	7 12	2 31	10 44	6 25
Bloomsburg	7 20	2 36	10 49	6 29
Espy	7 27	2 43	....	36
Lime Ridge	7 34	2 50	.....	6 42
Willow Grove	7 38	2 54	.....	6 46
Briarcreek	7 41	....	....	6 50
Berwick	7 48	3 04	11 12	6 56
Beach Haven	7 54	3 10	11 18	7 02
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 17	...	7 09
Shickshinny	8 10	3 29	11 33	7 22
Hunlock's	8 21	3 39	.....	7 32
Nanticoke	8 26	3 46	11 49	7 39
Avondale	8 30	3 51	.....	7 43
Plymouth	8 35	3 56	11 56	7 48
Plymouth Junction	8 40	4 00	.....	7 52
Kingston	8 45	4 05	12 03	7 57
Bennett	8 49	4 08	12 06	8 00
Maltby	8 52	4 12	.....	8 07
Wyoming	8 56	4 17	12 13	8 12
West Pittston	9 01	4 22	.....	8 17
Pittston	9 08	4 30	12 22	8 25
Duryea	9 12	4 34	.....	8 29
Lackawanna	9 16	4 37	.....	8 33
Taylorville	9 25	4 45	12 35	8 42
Bellevue	9 31	4 50	.....	8 47
SCRANTON	9 35	4 55	12 45	8 52

STATIONS.	SOUTH. A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 00	9 50	1 35	6 07
Bellevue	6 05	9 55	....	....
Taylorville	6 10	10 00	1 48	6 17
Lackawanna	6 18	10 07	1 52	6 24
Duryea	6 22	10 10	1 55	6 28
Pittston	6 28	10 14	2 00	6 34
West Pittston	6 35	10 20	2 06	6 39
Wyoming	6 40	10 25	2 11	6 43
Maltby	6 44	10 28	....	....
Bennett	6 48	10 32	2 19	6 50
Kingston	6 54	10 35	2 25	6 55
Plymouth Junction	6 59	10 39	2 29	....
Plymouth	7 04	10 44	2 34	7 03
Avondale	7 09	10 48	2 38	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	10 53	2 42	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	10 59	2 50	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 09	3 01	7 30
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 23	3 17	7 41
Beach Haven	7 54	11 32	3 25	7 48
Berwick	8 02	11 40	3 33	7 56
Briar Creek	8 09	....	3 40	....
Willow Grove	8 13	11 50	3 44	8 02
Lime Ridge	8 17	11 56	3 50	8 06
Espy	8 24	12 04	3 58	8 12
Bloomsburg	8 31	12 12	4 05	8 18
Rupert	8 37	12 18	4 12	8 23
Catawissa	8 42	12 23	4 18	8 28
Danville	8 57	12 37	4 33	8 43
Chulasky	9 03	....	4 46	....
Cameron	9 07	12 46	4 51	8 53
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	1 00	5 05	9 07

A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc., at Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

P. & E. R. R. DIV. AND N. C. RY

In effect May 22, 1892. Trains leave Sunda

EASTWARD.

9:45 a. m. Train 14 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3:00 p. m.; New York 5:50 p. m.; Baltimore, 3:10 p. m.; Washington 4:20 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Passenger coaches to Philadelphi Baltimore. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

1:55 p. m. Train 8, (Daily except Sunday,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.; New York, 9:35 p. m.; Baltimore 6:45 p. m.; Washingto 8:15 p. m. Parlor cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.25 p. m. Train 12 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10:55 p. m. Baltimore 10:40 p. m. Passenger coach to Philadelphia.

8:22 p. m.—Train 6, (Daily,) for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m.; New York 7:10 a. m. Pullman sleeping car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1:50 a m.—(Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 a m., New York 9:30 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m. Washington 7:30 a. m., Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4:18 a. m.—Train 16 (Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Baltimore 8:45 a. m. and Washington 10:06 a. m and Pullman sleeping cars to Baltimore, Washington, and Passenger coaches to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

2:04 a. m.—Train 9 (Daily except Sunday) for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Rochester.

5:10 a. m.—Train 3 (Daily,) for Erie, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9:56—Train 15 (Daily,) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1:35 p. m.—Train 11 (Daily except Sunday) for Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Rochester.

5:30 p. m.—Train 1, (Daily except Sunday) Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9:05 4p. m.—Train 21, (Daily,) for Williamspo. and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15—Leaves New York, 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., Baltimore 4:40 a. m., Harrisburg, 8:10 a. m., daily arriving at Sunbury 9:35 a. m.

Train 11—Leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m., Washington 7:50 a. m., Baltimore 8:45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1:35 with Parlor car from Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1—Leaves New York 9:00 a. m., Philadelphia 11:40 a. m., Washington 10:50 a. m., Baltimore 11:45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5:30 p. m. with passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2 00 p. m., Philadelphia 4:25 p. m., Washington 3:25 p. m., Baltimore 4:30 p. m. (Daily) arriving at Sunbury 9:05 p. m. Through Parlor car from Philadelphia, week days.

Train 9 leaves New York 6:30 p. m., Philadelphia 9:20 p. m., Washington 7:40 p. m., Baltimore 8:45 p. m., (Daily except Saturday,) arriving at Sunbury, 2:04 a. m. with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches from Washington and Baltimore.

Train 3 leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., (Daily,) arriving at Sunbury 5:10 a. m., with Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

SUNBURY HAZLETON, & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD, AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday)

Train 24 leaves Sunbury 10:00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes Barre 12.10 p. m. Hazleton 12:15 p. m., Pottsville 1.25 p. m.

Train 11 leaves Sunbury 5:35 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:26 p. m., Wilkes-Barre 7:50 p. m. Hazleton 7:56 p. m. Pottsville 9:05 p. m.

Train 8 leaves Wilkes-Barre 7:25 a. m. Pottsville 6:00 a. m., Hazleton 7:10 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 8:47 a. m., Sunbury 9:40 a. m.

Train 10 leaves Pottsville 1:50 p. m. Hazleton 3:04 p. m. Wilkes-Barre 3:12 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4:31 p. m., sunbury 5:15 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10:00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 12:10 p. m.

Train 26 leaves Wilkes-Barre 5:10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:39 p. m., Sunbury 7:30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN R. R

Taking effect MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1890.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Ar. P. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A. M.	NORTH. Lv. A. M.	Lv. P. M.	Lv P. M.
Bloomsburg	6 28	12 10	7 15	S 35	2 35	6 40
Main Street	6 18	12 04	7 07	8 42	2 42	6 47
Ironda'e	6 16	12 00	7 04	8 45	2 45	6 50
Paper Mill	6 08	11 52	6 56	8 53	2 53	6 58
Lightstreet	6 05	11 49	6 52	8 56	2 56	7 01
Orangeville	5 57	11 38	6 43	9 05	3 07	7 09
Forks	5 45	11 27	6 33	9 15	3 17	7 20
Zaner's	5 42	11 24	6 30	9 20	3 20	7 24
Stillwater	5 37	11 18	6 25	9 27	3 25	7 29
Benton	5 28	11 09	6 16	9 37	3 33	7 39
Edsons	5 23	11 04	6 11	9 41	3 38	7 44
Cole's Creek	5 10	11 02	6 09	9 44	3 42	7 48
Sugarloaf	5 13	11 07	6 13	9 48	3 46	7 52
Jacobacks	5 12	10 54	6 00	9 58	3 50	7 57
Central	5 03	10 47	5 57	10 03	4 05	8 07
Jamison City	5 00	10 30	5 30	10 20	4 06	8 10
	Lv P. M.	Lv P. M.	Lv A. M.	Ar. A. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. P. M.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE.

Desirable vacant lots and a number of good houses and lots in Bloomsburg, Pa The best business stand in Bloomsburg. A very desirable property containing 19 acres and first class buildings with good will in a business worth $1200 to $1500 per year at Willow Grove.

Dwellings in Espy, Orangeville and Beach Haven. A large number of farms in Columbia County, one in Luzerne County, one in Virginia. Two Country Store Stands in Columbia County and one in Luzerne County. A water power planing mill, dry dock and lumber yard and sheds in Beach Haven, Pa. Also 10 acres of good farm land at same place, by M. P. LUTZ & SON, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, BLOOMSBURG, PA. tf.

MUSIC LESSONS.

Chas. P. Elwell, for the past three years a student in Boston, is giving lessons on piano and violin. Both taught in the best methods, piano in New England Conservatory method, violin according to the German school.

Excursion Tickets to Mountain Grove Campmeeting.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend Camp meeting at Mountain Grove Aug. 3rd to 11th the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has arranged for the sale of Excursion Tickets Aug. 1st to 11th good to return Aug. 12th 1892 at greatly reduced rates.

WANTED, Respectable family having no young children of their own to board a little boy for $2.00 per week and give attention to his moral training. Address Children's Aid Society, 127 So. 12th St., Philada., Pa.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle, at C. A. Kleim's Drug Store.

"The Yeddo straw hats" newest and lightest hat made at Lowenberg's.

EQUESTRIAN LIVERY.

Charles E. Hower has opened a livery stable at the rear of his premises on Third street, where he keeps saddle horses to hire. He has five head, well broken, safe for ladies and children. Thus far he has been well patronized. He will accompany those who are just learning to ride, if desired. tf.

An elegant line of neck wear at Lowenberg's.

Fashionable Livery.

The well known horseman has opened a fashionable livery in connection with his boarding stable at the Exchange Hotel Stables, where fine turnouts can be obtained, single or double. He has well broken and safe saddle and driving horses for ladies, all at reasonable rates. Orders left at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention. Drivers furnished when desired.

tf W. A. HARTZELL, Proprietor.

Two Harvest Excursions.

VIA THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R'Y, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 30TH AND SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1892.

Where the grasses are kissed by the wand'ring breeze,
And the fields are rich with the golden grain;
Where the schooner ploughs through the prairie seas,
To its destined port on the western plain;
Where homes may never be sought in vain,
And hope is the thriftiest plant that grows;
Where man may ever his rights maintain,
The land is as free as the wind that blows.

For further particulars apply to the nearest Ticket Agent, or address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 486 William Street, Williamsport, Pa.

7-8-12t.

Of Interest to Young Men.

Young men desiring a successful start in business life should write to Palms Business College, 1709 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, for handsome circulars, which will be sent free, provided you name this paper. This institution issues a Life Scholarship for Fifty Dollars, and secures situations for its graduates. This is a rare chance for those who wish to become bread winners.

AN ABSURD POSITION.

THE HIGH TARIFF STAND UNTENABLE IN ANY CASE.

The Protection Orators Assert Facts Which Are Exactly the Reverse of What the McKinley Bill Is Alleged to Accomplish—Between Two Fires.

The speech of Senator Aldrich, "The Tariff Act of 1890 Defended," merits the comment conveyed by the saying of Shakespeare, "The lady doth protest too much." Senator Aldrich endeavored in it to show that the tariff act of 1890 was not only a successful embodiment of Republican principles, but also a wonderful illustration of practical statesmanship. As he said in his speech, its purpose was "to provide for the better security and the greater development of American industries," and he insisted that it had "quickened the pulsation of trade, giving a new impetus to agriculture as well as to manufacture and commerce."

A part of his address was taken up by an effort to demonstrate that the prices of commodities are lower in this year, 1892, than they were in 1889 or 1890; and to furthermore show that the popular opinion concerning the formation of combines and trusts was delusive, and that the manufacturers themselves were believers in low prices, he had sent a large number of letters to the representatives of different classes of industry, asking whether the business in question was controlled by a trust, and what the effect of such a combination had upon competition and the prices of product.

Now it seems to be sufficiently evident that if the effect of the McKinley law has been to reduce the prices of commodities to the American consumers, it has failed of the project that its promoters intended.

To give a few illustrations: Of castor oil it is said, "The margins of profit in the manufacture of the article are at present not only about nil, but in many cases the article is sold at an absolute loss." "Buttons," one of the manufacturers does not hesitate to say, "were never lower in our market than at the present time."

Of edge tools it is said "they are lower than ever in price." The manufacturers of glass admit that they have combined, but this action was forced upon them to save themselves from bankruptcy. The manufacturers of galvanized iron assert, "We are worse off now under the McKinley bill than before its passage." The representative of the Strap and Hinge association asserts that they "are selling goods at the cost of manufacture." "Lime," we are told by a representative of the Rockland makers, "has sold 10 per cent. lower ever since the duty was increased." Of linseed oil the statement is made that "the prices are so low that for some years past little if any money has been made by its manufacturers."

Of locomotive ties, another of Senator Aldrich's correspondents asserts, "Prices have been ruinous for a good many months." Sanitary pottery ware "is lower than it was in 1891." Of starch we are told "the present prices are too low to afford any profit to the manufacturer." The prices of steel and iron tubes are "lower today than ever before in the history of our country," while window glass "has been sold at less prices than before the McKinley bill was passed."

If this is the way the pulsations of trade are to be quickened, a new impetus given to manufacture and commerce, and the claims and expectations of the framers of the measure are more than realized, it might well be asked what different results would a protectionist expect to ensue from the adoption of a system of free trade? These various great and prominent industries are having under the McKinley regime, we are officially informed, a struggling and on the whole disastrous experience.

The conclusion is forced that either the McKinley law has proved, in the case of a large number of domestic industries, a highly objectionable measure or that the statements made by these various manufacturers and printed as a part of Senator Aldrich's speech, are—well—misleading. One's confidence in the ingenuousness of these gentlemen is a little shaken by the statements made by a number of them concerning their participation in trusts or combinations. The representatives of nearly a hundred alleged trusts were written to. There were some omissions—such, for example, as sugar—but only one of the repliers had the frankness to state that a combination had been formed by his trade for the purpose of putting up prices and making money.

With the others there was either a denial of any combination whatsoever or it was said that theirs was an association formed for the purpose of obtaining statistics, acquiring information, regulating the standard of goods, discharging superfluous agents and clerks, and all this with the main object of lowering prices. In fact, the lowering of prices seems to have been the chief object of solicitude on the part of Senator Aldrich's correspondents. This is so completely in accord with the dictates of human nature and the experiences that one has in everyday business life that we congratulate the senator from Rhode Island on the highly satisfactory and representative character of the gentlemen from whom he has obtained such valuable information.—Boston Herald.

Just Plain, Downright Robbery.

The worst feature of tariff protection is that the schemers who are to be benefited are called in by the ways and means committee and consulted as to the amount and kind of taxes they want on the foreign goods that might compete with theirs, and the people who do not get any benefit have to pay the tax in ignorance. It is robbery. The robbery will continue just so long as the sufferers allow it. The beneficiaries would never move its repeal.—Des Moines Leader.

THE BEST APERIENT

In modern pharmacy is, undoubtedly, Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Except in extreme cases, physicians have abandoned the use of drastic purgatives, and recommend a milder, but no less effective medicine. The favorite is **Ayer's Pills**, the superior medicinal virtues of which have been certified to under the official seals of state chemists, as well as by hosts of eminent doctors and pharmacists. No other pill so well supplies the demand of the general public for a safe, certain, and agreeable family medicine.

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I ever used; and in my judgment no better general remedy was

Ever Devised

I have used them in my family and caused them to be used among my friends and employes for more than twenty years. To my certain knowledge many cases of the following complaints have been completely and permanently cured by the use of Ayer's Pills alone: Third day chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, sick headache, rheumatism, flux, dyspepsia, constipation, and hard colds. I know that a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, continued for a few days or weeks, as the nature of the complaint required, would be found an absolute cure for the disorders I have named above."—J. O. Wilson, Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take

Ayer's Pills

and soon the bowels recovered their natural and regular action, so that now I am in excellent health."—Wm. H. DeLaucett, Dorset, Ontario.

"Ayer's Pills are the best cathartic I ever used in my practice."—J. T. Sparks, M. D., Yeddo, Ind.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Phillip Miller, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to distribute the money in the hands of John B. Casey, trustee, to creditors and parties entitled thereto will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Friday, August 19th, 1892 at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons having claims upon said fund must appear and present the same, or be debarred from any share of said fund.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Auditor.

Jury List.

The following is a list of the persons drawn to serve as jurors at September court, which convenes Monday, Sept. 26th, 1892.

GRAND JURORS.

Bloom—J. A. Hess, J. W. Kramer, Chas. Krug
Beaver—J. Basin, Hezekiah Rosler.
Briarcreek—J. C. Crisman.
Catawissa—Elias F. Weaver.
Centralia—John Mulligan.
Fishingcreek—David Yost.
Franklin—Robert Weaver.
Greenwood—Ellis Eves.
Hemlock—John Welliver.
Jackson—Allen McHenry.
Locust—John Hughes, W. L. Snyder.
Main—L. A. Dallas, George Fisher.
Mt. Pleasant—I. Howell, C. W. Mason.
Pine—G. H. Gordner, James Kinney.
Sugarloaf—Aaron R. Fritz, A. L. Fritz, Josiah P. Fritz.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Bloom—C. P. Armstrong, Boyd Ohl, Clark Richart.
Benton—B. G. Black, Perry McHenry.
Berwick—J. H. Hoyt, W. J. Knoor, Joel Morton.
Briarcreek—N. Bower, John Sitler.
Centre—Elisha Hagenbuch, J. S. Hagenbuch, G. E. Sponsler.
Conyngham—Patrick Haley.
Fishingcreek—Alfred Eveland, John F. Hess, J. G. McHenry, G. D. Yost.
Franklin—Sylvester Hower.
Greenwood—J. E. Allen, H. J. McEwen, Joseph H. Trivelpiece.
Hemlock—John Disenroad.
Madison—A. K. Smith.
Mifflin—Henry Hetler, John Lutz.
Montour—Ellis Gigger, E. Lazarus.
Mt. Pleasant—Hiram Crouse.
Orange—A. B. Herring, C. F. Megargell.
Pine—Richard Whitmoyer.
Roaringcreek—John Whitner.
Scott—Isaac Crawford, G. W. Kressler, H. N. White.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—Stanley Brytogle, John B. Casey, J. D. Jones, C. W. McKelvy, C. McBride, Geo. W. Supplee.
Beaver—Samuel Horlacker.
Benton—W. B. Gibson, S. S. Harvey, R. Shultz.
Berwick—Howard W. Bower, W. Smith.
Briarcreek—W. S. Ash, Albert Lynn, William Lynn.
Catawissa—William Harner.
Centre—William Gensel.
Centralia—Martin Welsh.
Conyngham—John P. Hannon.
Fishingcreek—Daniel McHenry, David Warner.
Franklin—Henry Gottshall, F. Pensyl.
Greenwood—H. Bardo, J. S. Girton.
Madison—John J. Kreamer, J. Wise.
Main—D. B. Fetterolf, J. B. Nuss.
Mifflin—T. Z. Bowman, L. H. Creasy.
Orange—Geo. W. Bidleman.
Roaringcreek—Francis Levan.
Scott—O. B. Mellick.
Sugarloaf—C. W. Hess, J. M. Larish.

CHARTER NOTICE.

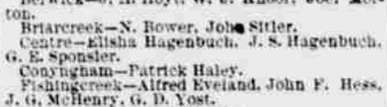
In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, ——Term 1892.

Notice is hereby given, that an application will be made to the said Court on Saturday the 3rd day of September A. D. 1892 at ten o'clock under the act of assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended Corporation to be called "Grozier's Military Band," the character and object whereof is the promotion of musical culture amongst its members and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of assembly and its supplements.

The proposed charter is now on file in the Prothonotary's office.

Aug. 9, 1892. CHARLES C. EVANS, Solicitor

SOMETHING NEW.



The Celebrated "Clauss" Bread, Cake and Paring Knife Manufacturers want agents in every locality to handle these knives. Best thing in the market. Present agents clear from $10 to $15 daily. Send $1.00 for sample set. **THE CLAUSS SHEAR CO.**, Fremont, O.

ELMIRA
School of Commerce
AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE

Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Stenography, Type-writing, Penmanship, Arithmetic, and all branches leading to a thorough business education. **A practical institution**, preparing its pupils for success in **business**. Terms moderate. No charge for situations. Write for catalogue. N. A. Miller, Pres't Elmira, N. Y.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Ely's Cream Balm For CATARRH

THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50¢

Wood's Phosphodine

The Great English Remedy.

Before and After.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known.*

Ask druggist for WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed, envelope 2 stamps. Address. THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO, 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Bloomsburg by Moyer Bros., J. H. Mercer, C. A. Kleim, G. A. McKelvy and all responsible druggists everywhere.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County to distribute the fund in the hands of J. D. Henrie acting executor of the last will and testament of Mary Ricketts late of the twp of Orange said county, deceased, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at the office of Grant Herring Esquire in the town of Bloomsburg upon the 5th day of September 1892 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where all parties interested in said fund are notified to appear and present their claims, or be forever excluded from coming in on said fund.

FRED IKELER,
Auditor.

EMPLOYMENT—LOCAL OR Traveling State which preferred. Also SALARY per month. All EXPENSES advanced. WAGES promptly paid. SLOAN & Co. 306 George St. Cincinnati, O.

PROPOSALS FOR ABUTMENTS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioner's office in Bloomsburg, Pa., until Saturday, August 13th, 1892 at 12 o'clock noon for the erection of the Abutments of a new bridge located in Briarcreek near Fairchilds. Bids for mason work to be by the perch. All stone to be of good size and quality, to be well bedded and laid in good mortar of sharp sand and lime, and to be approved by the Commissioners. The Commissioners reserve the rights to reject any and all bids.

JESSE RITTENHOUSE,
B. F. EDGAR, } Commissioners.
C. L. SANDS,
Attest. C. M. TERWILLIGER, Clerk 7-28-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Humphrey M. Parker, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court, an Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of the administrator of said estate, to and amongst the parties entitled thereto; will attend at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1892, at *ten o'clock* in the forenoon to perform the duties of his appointment. All parties interested and having claims upon said fund are required to attend and establish their right or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund. JOHN G. FREEZE,
8-5-4t. Auditor.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use **Parker's Ginger Tonic**. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female Weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

MILLVILLE.

Albert Metzgar of Clarkstown spent Sunday in town.

David Wm. and Jesse Master and S. W. Kisner were at Jamison over Sunday.

Laura Kester of Bloomsburg spent Sunday at the home of Aaron Kester.

W. B. German spent last Tuesday at Eaglesmere.

The Loyal Temperance Legion will hold their state Convention at this place on the 16th and 17th inst.

Ellis Eves and Bro. have put in an extra good job of cobbling on the east side of their store.

Some are going from here to attend the picnic held at Jackson on Saturday the 13th.

There seems to be no let up on the weather. The mercury loves to play among the nineties.

The brusque and fussy impulse of these days of false impression would rate down *all* as worthless because *one* is unworthy. As if there were no motes in sunbeams! Or comets among stars! Or cataracts in peaceful rivers! Because one remedy professes to do what it never was adapted to do, are all remedies worthless? Because one doctor lets his patient die, are all humbugs? It requires a fine eye and a finer brain to discriminate—to draw the differential line.

"They say" that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have cured thousands.

"They say" for a week system there's nothing better than the "Discovery," and that the "Favorite Prescription" is the hope of debilitated, feeble women who need a restorative tonic and bracing nervine. And here's the proof—

Try one or both. If they don't help you, tell the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y. and you get your money back.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., post office and will be sent to the dead letter office August 23, 1892.

Miss Mary Bound, Mrs. Ed Bostam, Miss Hannah Carl, Clara Cole, Miss Dora Dildine, Mr. D. P. Deibler, Mrs. Bertha Evans, Mr. B. Edwards, Mr. Miles Fry, Mr. Jacob S. John, Mrs. Eva Kline, Miss Hattie Lyons, Mr. Laird E. Miller, Mr. Edward Brobst, Bennet Petrofft & Co., Mr. Lewis Smith, Charles F. Summers, W. A. Snyder & Co.

Persons calling for these letters will please say they were advertised August 9, 1892. One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

A. B. CATHCART, P. M.

TOWN TAXES!

Notice is hereby given to the Taxpayers of the town of Bloomsburg by the undersigned, that he is prepared to receive Town Taxes for the year 1892, at his office on second floor of Lockard's Building, corner of Main and Centre street, in said Town of Bloomsburg. Any Tax unpaid at expiration of thirty days from this notice, shall be paid with five per centum penality on the amount added thereto.

J. H. MAIZE,
7-22-4t. Town Treasurer.

The W. C. T. U. of Stillwater will hold a festival in F. M. Henry' grove. Saturday Aug. 13th, afternoon and eveniug, to which the public are cordially invited. 2-t.

LOWENBERG'S CLOTHING.

SUMMER ANNOUNCEMENT!

BLACK AND BLUE CHEVIOTS.

LADIES SHOULD SEE THE PRETTY SUITS FOR CHILDREN.

SUMMER SEASON 1892.

THE LATEST
COLLARS,
NECK TIES,
DRESS SHIRTS,
NIGHT SHIRTS
&c.

DOUBLE BREASTED SACKS AND CUTAWAYS.

THE FINEST LINE OF FALL PANTS IN TOWN.

Call and examine and see for yourselves that

LOWENBERG'S

is the right place to buy your Clothing